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WEATHER—PARIS: Friday, variable, ...ers. Temp. 21-42 (70-94). Saturday, ... possible showers. LONDON: Friday, ... Temp. 24-13 (75-55). Saturday, fair. ...EL: Slight. ROME: Friday, variable. 25-16 (77-64). NEW YORK: Friday, cloudy. 26-21 (79-70).

...TIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

Austria	13 S.	Lebanon	£1.50
Belgium	20 B.Fr.	Luxembourg	20 L.Fr.
Denmark	3.50 D.Kr.	Morocco	2.50 Dr.
Eire	16 P.	Netherlands	1.50 Flor
Finland	2.20 F.M.	Nigeria	60 K.
France	2.50 F	Norway	3 N.Kr
Germany	1.50 D.M	Portugal	12 Esc.
Great Britain	15 P	Sweden	2.50 S.Kr.
Greece	12 Drs	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
India	Rs. 6	Spain	30 Ptas.
Iran	40 Rials	Turkey	T.£ 3
Italy	350 Lire	U.S. Military (Eur.)	$0.35
Israel	I.£ 4.50	Yugoslavia	12 D.



United Press International.

Denis Healey

Abandoning Keynesian Policy

...9-Billion Deflationary Plan ...t by Britain for Next Year

By Bernard D. Nossiter

...DON, July 22 (WP).—Brit... Labor government today ...ned 30 years of Keynesian ... and announced a stiff, ...llion ($3.4-billion) defla... package at a time of high ...ing unemployment.

...ancellor of the Exchequer ... Healey told the House of ...ons next year he will slash ... on from a wide list of ... favorite programs. They ... from job subsidies through ...inches to public housing. ...owever, had been expected. ... Mr. Healey also will slap a ...illion tax on business that ... passed on to consumers ...h higher prices. That was a ... Healey told reporters, "This ...en the most difficult, dan... and exhausting task I have ... to face as chancellor." He ...ime Minister James Calla... required seven meetings to ... package through the Cab...

... decision on such a tough ... measures is seen here as a ...h for U.S. Treasury Sec... William Simon and Con... international financiers. ...olic and private, they have ...arning Mr. Healey that he ...expect no more help for the ...pound unless he tightened ...s' belts.

...spending cuts and the new tax on business will not come into force until next April, the start of the budget year. By then, Mr. Healey hopes that the recovery, which appears to have just begun here, will be in full swing. In effect, he is gambling that his measures will merely slice the top from a more exuberant economy, rather than actually depress it.

Conventional Keynesian economics calls for stimulating an economy with idle resources through tax cuts and increased spending. Against the current background, Mr. Healey and Mr. Callaghan have turned this doctrine on its head. Just this month, unemployment reached a new high of 1.3 million, or about 5.5 per cent.

Mr. Healey gave two reasons for his extraordinary program. He said that he feared that the coming recovery would be so brisk that the government sector would absorb physical and financial resources that industry will need. Secondly, cuts in the government's budget deficit are needed, he declared, to maintain the confidence of international lenders abroad.

This reason is regarded as the real one. Britain has performed well in cutting by half a 25-percent inflation rate. But holders

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

...ondon Tourism Boom Expected ...o Bring in More Than £1 Billion

...LONDON, July 22 (UPI).—London's tourism bonanza is ...cted to surpass even the wildest predictions of tourism ...ts as spending goes on and on.

...A spokesman for the British Tourist Board said today that ...he time the last of the expected 8 million overseas visitors ...ondon pack their bags to return home, the boom could ...orth £200 million ($360 million) more than forecast.

...When the season started in early May, the London Tourist ...d talked in terms of a record £1-billion income.

...Now, thanks to the heat wave and the recent plunge to ...lows by the pound, the total figure could touch £1.2 ...n.

...Rodney Scrace, director of the London Tourist Board, said: ...re has been a 24-per-cent increase in spending and a 20-per... increase in the number of visitors so far, and we still ... a couple of months to go.

...Everyone is rubbing their hands with delight."

...London's 1,400 hotels are almost all filled. So too, are ... of the bed-and-breakfast boarding houses that, for the ...time for years, have been forced to turn away customers.

...ite House to Ask Congress Restore Some Arms Cuts

By John W. Finney

...INGTON, July 23 (NYT). ...ord administration and ...ocratic-controlled Con... clashed on defense policy ... as the White House ... to increase the defense ...by about $1 billion.

... the Senate Appropria... committee voted to defer ...n of the B-1 bomber ... February.

...hile, at a hastily called ...ference at the Pentagon, Secretary Donald Rums... announced that the admin... would ask Congress to ...me of the cuts it has ... the defense budget and ...me military programs ...dded to the administra... ...get.

... effect of the President's request, if approved by Congress, would be to add about $1 billion to the $114.19 billion in spending authority for national defense requested by Ford in his original budget in January.

Cuts $3.9 Billion

The Senate Appropriations Committee, meanwhile, cut $3.9 billion from the administration's defense budget in approving a $104-billion appropriations bill for the Defense Department in the coming fiscal year. The bill covers activities of the Defense Department only, while the $114.9 billion proposed by the administration for national defense covers other military programs, such as atomic weapons, military construction and military aid.

The political effect of the combined actions was to escalate the defense budget into an election-year issue between a Republican administration and a Democratic Congress.

Departing from the usual nonpartisan stance assumed by defense secretaries in election years, Mr. Rumsfeld taunted "candidate Carter" and his Democratic supporters on their promise to eliminate "waste" in the defense program.

His point of attack was a military construction bill vetoed by Mr. Ford because it would delay the closing of various military bases ordered by the Defense Department. The House and Senate are expected to vote

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

...ubique Office ...nbed in Lisbon

...N, July 22 (Reuters).— ...badly damaged the Lis... ...e of the Mozambique ...airline, Deta, today, the ...ast in 24 hours to hit ...owned here by former ...e colonies in Africa.

... explosion followed a ...sday night which partly ... the offices of the ...novement for the Libe... Angola, which estab... the present Angolan ... Nobody was killed or ... either attack.

Blacks Out As Schools Reopen in S. Africa

JOHANNESBURG, July 22 (AP).—Classrooms were mostly empty as black schools were reopened today in the African townships torn by rioting, looting and arson last month.

Only a few minor incidents developed in any of the racially segregated black townships outside Johannesburg and the capital of Pretoria but the police reported low attendance at most schools.

Many teachers said the empty classes were apparently a result of the unexpected government announcement last night that schools would be reopened and fears by parents of possible violence.

But there was evidence to support the view that students were in some cases boycotting their schools.

Soweto School Deserted

At Phefeni Junior High School in Soweto, the sprawling township of more than 1 million blacks, not a single child reported for class.

It was at this school that black students began boycotts of classes last month to protest the enforced use of Afrikaans in black schools. The government has since revoked the rule.

A clash between the police and demonstrators outside the school June 16 led to widespread rioting throughout Soweto and other townships in which at least 176 persons were killed and more than 1,100 injured.

Police Commissioner Gert Prinsloo said those students who did turn up for classes were orderly.

Isolated Outbreaks

The police also reported several isolated outbreaks of arson at schools in Soweto and a few other townships in the Transvaal Province but in most cases damage was confined to individual classrooms.

Police reinforcements were on hand in most townships to escort students wanting to go to school.

The worst incident of the day was reported at Boipatong township outside Vanderbijl Park, about 40 miles south of Johannesburg, where the police used tear gas to break up a mob of blacks outside a shopping center.

A police spokesman later described the trouble as a "small incident."

The principal of the black Leohang School at Boipatong said only 70 of the 500 pupils attended classes.

'Outside Elements'

He said they were under the influence of "outside elements" and were afraid to return to school.

Several black schools elsewhere reported low attendance. A high school at Sharpville, where police shot and killed 69 blacks protesting pass laws in 1960, reported only 100 of the 900 students showed up.

The schools were ordered reopened yesterday by Police Minister James Kruger in what appeared to be yet another concession by white authorities to black demands.

Sociologist Is Banned

JOHANNESBURG, July 22 (AP).—Mrs. Fatima Meer, a Durban sociologist and an outspoken critic of apartheid, was served a five-year banning order today.

She joins the scores of other black and white South Africans whose movements have been restricted by the government without hearing or trial. The restriction order was handed to Mrs. Meer, who is an Indian, at her home by security police. It prohibits her from leaving the Durban area.



United Press International.

BALKING—Rwanda drivers standing in front of their oil-tanker trucks in Kenya. The truck drivers, fearing renewed actions by Uganda, have refused to enter that country.

With Industry at Standstill

Uganda Imposes Strict Gas Curbs

NAIROBI, July 22 (UPI).—With petroleum supplies virtually exhausted and industry at a standstill, Uganda today imposed strict gasoline rationing and banned all private driving.

A reported mutiny in the Ugandan Army is allegedly spreading to more units and is said to involve more than a quarter of President Idi Amin's 12,000-man army, Kenyan news reports said.

Uganda radio reported that 6 persons including 4 ranking officials had been arrested on charges of subversion and faced death if found guilty by a military tribunal. It gave no further details.

The radio halted its attacks on Kenya and began assailing Britain.

Rampaging Troops

Kenya's official Voice of Kenya radio said that Kenyan truck drivers were still being robbed by rampaging Ugandan troops.

Diplomatic observers in Nairobi said that Marshal Amin now faced his most serious crisis since he took power in a bloodless coup in January, 1971, because of the deteriorating economic, military and political situation.

Uganda radio announced strict gasoline rationing effective immediately. Private motoring was banned completely and the country's dwindling reserves—estimated at no more than a few days—were allocated to government vehicles, buses, doctors and schools.

Uganda's oil reserves and those of neighboring Rwanda—both landlocked countries—have been virtually exhausted because Kenya, through which the oil is shipped, has demanded payment for supplies in foreign currency. Furthermore, truck drivers, fearing reported atrocities by Ugandan troops, have refused to enter the country.

Food Distribution

With Uganda's industry at a standstill and even the food distribution system breaking down, Marshal Amin has appealed to Arab nations for financial help and aid in convincing Kenya to resume supplies—thus far to no avail.

Nairobi's Daily Nation newspaper, in reports unconfirmed by other sources, said that a mutiny which began several days ago had now spread to about 3,000 Ugandan troops who presented the government with a five-point reform plan to restructure both the army and government.

In a front-page editorial, the Nation also rejected Marshal Amin's peace overture to Kenya saying, "It is not prudent to trust a person who has deceived you twice."

Airbus Back in Paris

PARIS, July 22 (Reuters).—The Air France Airbus hijacked with more than 250 persons aboard by pro-Palestinian terrorists June 27 returned to Paris from Uganda tonight.

Wives, Families Can Go, Too

Vietnam to Allow Departure Of Stranded U.S. Citizens

By Murrey Marder

WASHINGTON, July 23 (WP).—Vietnam notified several members of Congress yesterday that Americans stranded in South Vietnam when the war ended last year will be able to depart next month with their wives and children.

The State Department estimates there are 30 to 40 Americans in Vietnam. But there is uncertainty about what the Communist authorities in Hanoi will count as "wives and children" entitled to repatriation, because some have large families and children from previous marriages.

For several months there have been reports about the impending release of this last group of Americans, whom the Vietnamese call "the American bloc," caught in the Communist take-over and U.S. evacuation from South Vietnam in April, last year.

Senators Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., and George McGovern, D-S.D., and Rep. G.V. Montgomery, D-Miss., chairman of the House select Committee on Missing Persons in Southeast Asia, received notification yesterday of the impending release from the Vietnamese Ambassador in Paris, Vo Van Sung.

Sen. Kennedy also received a telephoned message, in English, saying: "The American bloc in South Vietnam will be authorized to leave South Vietnam, according to their wishes, with their wives and children, beginning Aug. 1, 1976, and with the help of the UNHCR [United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees]."

These Americans are described as a mixture of persons, including some businessmen and church workers who were unable to get out when the war's end cut off their escape route or who chose to stay. It also involved Americans who rushed to South Vietnam to extricate wives or fiancées and were trapped in Saigon.

Just before the messages arrived, Under Secretary of State Philip Habib had told Rep. Montgomery's committee, "Despite assurances given to this committee by North Vietnamese officials that all Americans would be free to leave, a substantial number are still stranded in Saigon."

The State Department received no official notification of the release, which was sent only to the members of Congress who had been active, independently, in urging the release and also urging the Ford administration to normalize its relations with Vietnam.

North Vietnam and South Vietnam are now officially unified, under Communist rule, with no diplomatic relations yet established with the United States, although there have been intermittent diplomatic contacts between Washington and Hanoi.

A State Department spokesman said last night that "we have long sought release of the Americans and their families, and we would obviously welcome that."

Sen. Kennedy, who has been active in repatriating Americans released earlier from Vietnam, said yesterday, "It is time for our government to take some real steps in moving from a position of hostility and neglect toward Vietnam to a policy of reconciliation and normalization."

Sen. McGovern said, "I hope our own government will now be equally forthcoming in its dealings with Vietnam" and allow Vietnam "its rightful place in the world community—including diplomatic recognition, UN membership and direct discussions on all outstanding issues between the United States and Vietnam."

Lebanon Leftists Form Council for Moslem Region

From Wire Dispatches

BEIRUT, July 22.—A top leftist leader announced today the creation of a separate civil administration for Moslem-controlled territory, increasing the possibility of a partitioned Lebanon.

Kamal Jumblat said that the new "central political council" would match the provisional government set up by the Christians in their 800-square-mile Lebanese enclave.

In another development, the Red Cross abandoned efforts to reach an estimated 1,000 wounded in the besieged Tal Zaatar Palestinian camp. And Christian gunners opened fire again on Saudi Arabian peace-keeping troops.

Renewed heavy fighting prevented the International Red Cross from evacuating wounded from Tal Zaatar, which has been under siege in the Christian-controlled Beirut area for more than a month.

A convoy of ambulances drove toward the camp shortly after dawn when the partial truce appeared to be taking hold. But a car which had driven ahead radioed, that "all hell is breaking loose" and the ambulances were turned back.

Areas of Responsibility

Mr. Jumblat said: "We can't leave the people on this side starving without food, water, electricity and security. We've got to organize our life."

The new governing council will administer the Palestinian and Moslem-controlled areas of west Beirut, the ports of Sidon and Tyre and much of southwest Lebanon, he said. It will handle planning, security, military affairs, information, Arab and foreign relations, finance and popular mobilization, Mr. Jumblat said.

Mr. Jumblat's council won endorsements from the Communists, Socialists, Nasserites and other radicals but apparently had no support from traditional Moslem leaders, headed by Premier Rashid Karami.

Red Cross spokesman Jean Hoefliger said that further attempts to reach the wounded at Tal Zaatar were being called off until a "real cease-fire" takes hold. "We are sick of playing games. We cannot deal anymore with half-day cease-fires. Either the warring parties recognize that or the whole thing is off," he said.

An estimated 100 of the 1,000 wounded isolated in the camp without medicine are seriously injured and dying, according to Palestinian sources.

For the second straight day, Christians opened fire on units of the Arab League peace-keeping force along the line separating Moslem western and Christian eastern sectors of the capital.

Nine Saudi soldiers were wound-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



AP.

Anwar Sadat

Sadat Urges Syria Pullout, Assails Libya

From Wire Dispatches

CAIRO, July 22.—In an angry speech that spotlighted divisions in the Arab world, President Anwar Sadat today called on Syria to withdraw its troops from Lebanon and all but openly called on the Libyan people to overthrow Col. Moamer Qadhafi.

Declaring Egypt's support for the Palestinian movement, Mr. Sadat said the Syrian "role" had "failed" to bring peace to Lebanon and warned Israel against intervention in that country.

He made the declarations in a nearly three-hour speech to a joint session of parliament and the Central Committee of the Arab Socialist Union. The address marked the 24th anniversary of the Egyptian revolution that overthrew the monarchy.

Disdaining to name Col. Qadhafi directly, Mr. Sadat referred to him as the "madman of Libya" and accused him of "modern piracy" in allegedly masterminding a July 2 attempt to overthrow the regime of President Gaafar Numeiri of Sudan.

'Black Hatred'

In addition, Mr. Sadat indicated that he believed Col. Qadhafi had precipitated bloodbaths among Arabs, abetted terrorism and harbored "black hatred" against Egypt.

"Egypt will confront these terroristic schemes and all those who took part in them, whether by instigation, planning or actual participation," he said. "We have all the necessary details and let them shoulder the consequences of what their hands committed."

Both Sudan and Egypt have accused Libya of training and financing mercenaries for the attempted coup in Khartoum early this month, when at least 300 persons were killed in two days of fighting between dissidents and loyal army troops.

Mr. Sadat said tonight that the abortive putsch had been carried out by "political slaves indulging in bloodshed and collective assassination to create a vacuum and take over power."

'Abyss of Deviation'

He added: "With this act, Libya's lunatic has slipped to the lowest abyss of deviation... He mobilized the potential of the brotherly Libyan people to destroy the Arab nation from within."

The Egyptian leader said a defense pact had been reached with Sudan and that this was a step to be followed by other Arab states to consolidate the strategic security of the Arab world.

Referring to last week's meeting of the Egyptian and Sudanese Presidents and King Khaled of Saudi Arabia, Mr. Sadat said agreement had been reached on measures to increase the three countries' military capability. Details would be worked out later, he said.

Mr. Sadat dismissed as "theatricalities" an Israel commando raid earlier this month against Entebbe Airport in Uganda to rescue more than 100 hostages.

"Such actions are encouraged

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



AP.

Kamal Jumblat

Martian Sky Is Pink, No Matter What the Color Photos Show

Scientists Find Camera Error, Pick Viking-2 Site

PASADENA, Calif., July 22 (AP).—The first Martian weather report shows nippy morning temperatures of 122 degrees below zero Fahrenheit on the planet—under skies not blue but pink.

Dust particles floating in the thin atmosphere scatter sunlight to paint the sky pink, scientists explained today, even though it looked an earthly blue in Viking's first color picture.

"It is red, but not as red as the surface," Carl Sagan said.

The false color in the first picture was due to the fact that Viking's cameras have not yet been adjusted to reproduce colors on Mars with perfect accuracy, project officials said.

A more serious problem was revealed late yesterday. The seismometer designed to detect quakes did not turn on properly after Tuesday's landing.

Unless it can be fixed by radio commands from earth, the instrument will not be able to carry out its work of recording tembiors and probing the interior of the planet, the deputy mission director, Lou Kingsland, said.

Scientists had hoped to have the use of seismometers aboard both Viking-1 and its twin, Viking-2—which is due to go into orbit around Mars early next month and to land in September—in order to determine the location of any quakes. If only one seismometer works properly, only the number, not the direction of the quakes can be registered.

Seymour Hess, the meteorology investigation team leader, said the weather station aboard the robot lander recorded temperatures ranging from 122 below zero to 23 below.

He said there were light winds shifting from the east to the southwest during Viking's first Martian night. The highest wind speed was 15 miles an hour, far gentler than the winds of several hundred miles an hour known to blow on the planet.

Mr. Sagan, a member of Viking's lander photography team, said another scientist, James Pollack, had determined the pinkish hue of the Martian sky. The sky had appeared much brighter than expected in Viking's first black-and-white photos and had appeared blue in the color picture until further analysis revealed the sky's true color.

The robot lander's camera snapped a pair of photos Tuesday of the spot where a telescoping arm is scheduled to scoop up a sample of Martian soil next week. That will mark the beginning of biological tests in the hunt for Martian life.

Vast Rolling Plain

Meanwhile, with the Viking experiment station on Mars working well, officials have decided to be bolder with the second Viking and try to put it down on a northerly site riskier but more likely to harbor any Martian life.

The decision was made after more than two dozen meetings at which officials and scientists weighed a multitude of factors.

The northern site, on a vast rolling plain called Cydonia, after a town on the Greek island of Crete, is of great interest to scientists. There is believed to be at least five times more water vapor in the air there than near the Martian equator.

Also, because the area is not far from the area where the north polar icecap extends in the winter, some residual water might remain at times to nurture life on the otherwise dry planet.

Scientists studying Martian weather also were enthusiastic about the northern territory because the changes in weather conditions from summer to winter could be observed.

But the catch is that a landing in Cydonia is almost certain to be dangerous. Because of the relationship between earth and Mars, radar cannot be used to detect rough terrain in the north.

Project manager James Martin jr. said: "I established a policy two years ago. If the first lander crashed, we would target [Viking-2] to the safest place on Mars. But since the first landing has been successful, I believe it is important to think in terms of maximizing the scientific objectives."

The $1-billion unmanned Mars landers carry the most complicated set of instruments ever sent into space. In addition to the biological search for signs of life, an array of other experiments will gather comprehensive information about the chemical and physical characteristics of the Martian environment.

The site in the Plain of Chryse where Viking-1 touched down was chosen after a month of selecting from orbital photographs of the terrain and radar verification of the likelihood of a successful landing. It was, a scientist said, "as safe as any site on the planet."

News Analysis

East Africa Unity Is Disintegrating

By Dial Torgerson

NAIROBI, July 22.—Israel's raid at Uganda's Entebbe Airport has speeded the East African community on its way toward fragmentation and, perhaps, its ultimate dissolution.

When it was begun in 1967, the three-nation community—Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania—was thought to be the most promising economic association in Africa.

With English and Swahili as its common languages, and a legacy of British roads, railroads, communications links and civil services to build on, the community made an excellent start. There was talk of it becoming a political federation. Ethiopia, Somalia and Zambia asked about joining.

East African Airways, run by the community, became black Africa's best. A common postal and telegraph system saved costly duplication of services. Each nation's shillings were pegged to the same rate and held to be interchangeable. Citizens of the three countries needed no passports to pass from one to another and often found jobs in other community lands.

There were common systems of civil aviation, harbors and railroads; a citizen of Tanzania could ride East African Railways from Tanzania through Kenya and into Uganda, paying his fare in any of the three currencies. An elaborate headquarters, built for $13 million, ran the community from Arusha, in northern Tanzania.

But the association never fulfilled its early promise.

Obote's Overthrow

The trouble began when Idi Amin overthrew Milton Obote—one of the community's founders—as President of Uganda in 1971. Marshal Amin turned Uganda into a military dictatorship, began liquidating imagined and real opponents by the tens of thousands and launched his idea of an economic order which left Uganda so poor it could not pay its share of community expenses.

Then, in Tanzania, President Julius Nyerere, a philosopher-scholar of communal Socialism, pushed his country into an economically unprofitable Socialist experiment with the same vigor with which Kenyan President Jomo Kenyatta urged his nation into free-wheeling capitalism.

Hardly a year passed without a crisis—borders closed, nationals expelled, roads blocked and, in Uganda, the disappearance of foreign employees of the community, presumed to have been executed by Marshal Amin's soldiers.

But the community did not begin to come apart until after Entebbe.

When the Israelis raided Entebbe to free more than 100 hostages from a hijacked Air France plane, they returned to Israel by way of Nairobi's Embakasi Airport. Marshal Amin lashed out at Kenya for having "collaborated" in Israel's "aggression." And, inside Uganda, reports said that his soldiers began killing Kenyans, seemingly at random, and systematically executing East African Airways Corp. personnel assigned to the airfield raided by the Israelis.

Yesterday, Marshal Amin sent a message to President Kenyatta, pledging not to invade Kenya and urging a settlement of the tension. Kenyans, however, reacted skeptically. A headline in a Nairobi newspaper read: "We've Heard It All Before."

East African Airways suffered another setback when Marshal Amin, who had nominated the former head of his air force—Col. G.W. Toko—to head the airline system, suspended him following the Entebbe raid, apparently because Col. Toko had not informed him in advance that the Israelis were coming.

"I'm not a spy for anyone," said Col. Toko, who was credited with having made the airline one of the continent's best. He was not sure, at last report, whether he would return to Uganda from his Nairobi home.

Although it was the airline and the airways corporation that suffered most from Marshal Amin's wrath, it was the East African Railways Corp. which was hit by the Kenya response.

Kenya has announced that from now on, all rail services provided in Kenya would have to be paid in Kenyan currency.

That is contrary to the East African treaty for cooperation. It meant that Kenya was withdrawing its portion of the rail network from the community. And it meant another financial crisis for Marshal Amin to weather.

With the railroad system breaking up, next to go apparently is the airways. Uganda recently announced the formation of Uganda Airways, with an initial fleet of two Boeing 737 transports, DC-3s from the Uganda Air Force and a light twin aircraft or two. East African Airways serves small cities in all three countries, as well as providing long-range jet service to major capitals. Any additional service Uganda needs presumably could be provided cheaply by the existing line.

But Marshal Amin may pull out of the airways system and run his own line in competition. As in the case of the railroad breakaway, it would probably be a financial blessing and an improvement in efficiency to do without Uganda, which cannot pay its bills and which cannot run an airport capable of getting planes loaded and serviced on time. Many Kenyans look forward to the break up of the community, since Kenya, the richest of the three members, always paid the major share of the bills.

Future Dim

"With a change to a more stable government in Uganda, the community might be able to continue," said a British expert on African politics and economics. "But as it stands now, the community has roughly as much future as the steam automobile."

What about Tanzania? Mr. Nyerere's attempts to impose Chinese-style communal living on people steeped in Africa's land-loving traditions—and his discouragement of foreign investment by nationalization—has left his economy almost as feeble as that of Uganda.

© Los Angeles Times.

Rhodesia Is Recruiting Aliens To Fight Black Nationalists

JOHANNESBURG, July 22 (AP).—Rhodesia has launched an international drive for army recruits to fight black nationalist guerrillas.

The white minority government says that the recruits are not mercenaries, just immigrants who get the same pay as Rhodesians.

The recruiting of foreigners coincides with an exodus of Rhodesian whites as racial battling intensifies. The campaign has attracted veterans of Vietnam, the Malaysian anti-guerrilla campaign and the Portuguese colonial wars in Mozambique and Angola.

The Rhodesian government officially denies that it seeks mercenaries. But correspondents who visit the operational areas, where security forces are battling black guerrillas, often come across Americans, Britons, South Africans, Germans, Greeks and Portuguese who have only recently arrived in the country.

Advertisements have been placed in South African and British newspapers and U.S. magazines asking for ex-servicemen interested in "a service career in the sun," according to the Johannesburg newspaper Daily Rand.

Denies Claim

Maj. Nick Lamprecht, chief army recruiting officer who, the newspaper says, screens the applicants, has dismissed as "hogwash" British television claims that Rhodesia is operating an international recruiting network. But Defense Minister Pieter van der Byl has said that foreigners are welcome to join the Rhodesian Army if they are prepared to accept the terms.

"Applications from suitably qualified men are considered for our regular forces at normal rates of pay," which is about $80 a week, a government spokesman said.

Applicants are carefully screened. Barry Lundrum, a former Chicago policeman, has been in Salisbury five months awaiting approval from the recruiting office.

The exodus of white civilians from Rhodesia increased sharply since guerrillas stepped up offensives in the first half of this year. One of those who fled was Maj. Lamprecht's 22-year-old son, Vincent, who is now living in Johannesburg with his wife and children.

"We were fighting a losing battle there," he said in an interview. "I think the situation in Rhodesia is getting completely out of hand."

In Disagreement

"I disagree with my son 1,000 per cent," Maj. Lamprecht said in a telephone interview. "I can't hold personal views as I belong to the army so I have nothing else to say."

Vincent said he believes that the war between the white minority government of Prime Minister Ian Smith and the black nationalist guerrillas is futile.

"It becomes very difficult to fight for something that you don't think has a hope of succeeding," Vincent said. He served for a year in the Rhodesian Army and has had two stints with the air force. But he left the country, along with hundreds of other whites, when the government declared a partial mobilization two months ago.

According to official figures, Rhodesia had a net loss of 2,380 whites in the first half of this year, compared with a net gain of 1,590 whites in the first six months of last year.

The number of guerrillas in Rhodesia, operating from bases in Mozambique, has been estimated at about 1,300. The government says that more than 1,000 black guerrillas have been killed in four years of warfare. It puts security-force losses at 132.



United Press International.

Irish police comb field near where land mine exploded for clues to fatal bombing.

Sadat Calls for Syria Pullout, Terms Qadhafi a 'Madman'

(Continued from Page 1)

by the foolishness of those who consider themselves Arab nationalists, although Arab nationalism is innocent of them," he said.

"Let it be known to all, foe before friend, that Israel's theatricalities do not intimidate us and we will not give up our struggle to regain our rights and liberate our land," Mr. Sadat said.

He urged Palestinian guerrillas to close their ranks within their umbrella group, the Palestine Liberation Organization, "renounce the lackeys in their midst and defeat attempts to sow differences among them."

Mr. Sadat said the United States was "slow and hesitant" in working for Middle East peace and he urged the Soviet Union to "render its support for the Arabs into practical steps which would increase the Arabs' ability to confront aggression."

"The withdrawal of Syrian troops from Lebanon is imperative after the failure of their role," Mr. Sadat said. "They should be replaced by the Arab League's peace-keeping forces."

"The Palestinian resistance and Lebanese nationalist [leftist] forces are being hit. . . Is this the way to serve the Arab cause? Doesn't this adversely affect the Arabs' march toward liberation" of Israel-occupied lands? he asked.

"We will continue to support the Palestinian resistance movement, so that it may be capable of confronting this conspiracy," Mr. Sadat said.

He said Israel alone benefited from the continuation of the civil war but had no reason to intervene in the war-ravaged country at present.

The President said Egypt was ready to provide the Arab League's peace-keeping forces with weapons and equipment "so that they may be capable of defending themselves against any foolishness that may be directed against them."

These forces, he said, should set up buffer zones in "sensitive areas" between the combatants "and thus contribute to ending the bloodshed."

Libya-Egypt Dispute

TRIPOLI, Libya, July 22 (AP).—Libya is "seriously considering" severing diplomatic relations with Egypt if Egypt "continues its aggressive policy" against Libya, the Arab Revolution news agency reported today.

The Tripoli-based news agency gave no source for its brief report except to say that it "understands" Libya may sever relations with Egypt. The agency is government-controlled.

U.S. May Trim Size of Saudi Missile Deal

By Oswald Johnston

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Faced with growing opposition by pro-Israel congressmen, the Ford administration is reconsidering its plan to sell 2,000 Sidewinder interceptor missiles to Saudi Arabia. It may propose a sharply reduced number.

The question is at present awaiting decision at a senior policy-making level. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and his deputy, Under Secretary of State Charles Robinson, are the officials responsible for making the final decision.

Sources involved with the issue said that a specific alternative proposal has been worked out to substitute for the original $67.7-million deal, which had been proposed by the Pentagon and accepted by the Saudis.

Under the stringent process by which Congress keeps track of major arms sales, both houses were told informally early in June that formal notification of the sale of the 2,000 air-to-air heat-seeking missiles would be sent to Capitol Hill early this month. Under current procedures, Congress would then have 30 days in which to block the deal if it wished.

The notification, however, was not delivered before Congress recessed on July 2 and it was, therefore, expected as a matter of course on Monday when both houses reconvened after the Democratic convention. It never arrived.

Officials now expect the formal "letter of offer" describing the proposed sale to contain a sharply scaled-down missile package, perhaps as few as 1,000.

Sources in Congress speculated this week that Mr. Kissinger and other administration officials are anxious to avoid a public wrangle in Congress over an arms sale to the Saudis during an election year—especially at a time when the State Department is still trying to persuade the Saudis to foot the bill for the sale of an air defense system to Jordan.

© Los Angeles Times.

Soares to Install Cabinet Tonight

LISBON, July 22 (AP).—Socialist party leader Mario Soares, premier-designate, said today his Cabinet of Socialists, independents and military men would take office tomorrow evening.

Following a 90-minute meeting with the country's recently inaugurated President, Gen. Antonio Ramalho Eanes, Mr. Soares told reporters that the ceremony would take place at 7 p.m. at the presidential palace.

Although the Socialists have only 106 of the parliament's 263 members, Mr. Soares has firmly refused to include other parties in the Cabinet.

Huge Irish Hunt For Murderers Of U.K. Envoy

DUBLIN, July 22 (UPI).—Half of Ireland's police force and thousands of troops searched towns and villages today for three men believed to be the killers of British Ambassador Christopher Ewart-Biggs.

A police spokesman said that it was the largest manhunt in Irish history. Mr. Ewart-Biggs, assigned as ambassador only two weeks earlier, was killed yesterday when a bomb was detonated under his car.

A woman secretary also was killed and two others in the car—the Irish driver and Brian Cubbon, a senior British official in Northern Ireland—were seriously injured.

Northern Irish police arrested two leaders of the outlawed Irish Republican Army during the night. IRA bombers were suspected of the crime but security officials would not confirm whether the two—IRA political-wing head Rory O'Brady and Sean Keenan, former IRA chief in Londonderry—were being questioned about the killing.

Police checked homes, searched mountain areas with helicopters, set up roadblocks around the capital and issued descriptions of two of the three men they want. The two, carrying rifles, were seen running from the scene of yesterday's explosion to a car being driven by a third man.

Police said that one of the wanted men is stout and dark-haired, with a mustache, aged about 28. The other was described as about 25 with ginger hair.

Leftists Form Council to Rule Moslem-Held Lebanon Areas

(Continued from Page 1)

ed when eight mortar rounds fell in the 800-yard-wide no-man's-land between Barbir Hospital and the National Museum in southern Beirut, soldiers at the scene said.

The wounded were taken to the Saudi field hospital at Beirut airport where the rest of the 2,300-man Libyan, Syrian and Saudi forces have been stationed for the last month.

The Sandis came under fire from militiamen of ultra-rightist Interior Minister Camille Chamoun's National Liberal party when they moved into the "border" zone yesterday in the first attempt by the peace-keeping forces to establish a buffer zone in the city.

Four bystanders were killed and 20 wounded in the crowd that had assembled to greet them.

Arab League mediators met with Christian and Palestinian chiefs to try to arrange another Tal Zaatar truce and to halt the Christian shelling of the "border" zone.

They also were reported to be trying to win agreement to extend the small buffer zone on the confrontation line separating the divided city but the Chamounists were said to be opposing it.

In Damascus, Syrian Foreign Minister Abdel Halim Khaddam conferred today with a three-man Palestinian delegation, led by Farouk Kaddoumi, chief of the political wing of the Palestine Liberation Organization, government sources said.

The talks were aimed at ending a three-month Syrian-Palestinian feud. Part of the three-hour meeting was attended by Libyan Premier Abdel Salam Jalloud, who has been mediating for seven weeks between the two sides.

Ford to Seek Arms Funds

(Continued from Page 1)

on whether to override the President's veto.

As Mr. Rumsfeld pointed out, the Democratic party platform that was adopted with the endorsement of Jimmy Carter, the Democratic presidential candidate, urges a reduction in the defense budget of $5 billion to $7 billion through elimination of waste and better management.

Claiming that the military construction bill would "waste" approximately $150 million annually, Mr. Rumsfeld said the impending congressional vote on the President's veto provides "an opportunity to take concrete action to match the words that have been spoken."

"I would hope," he said, "that candidate Carter, who has been discussing this subject, and others, who have been concerned about defense spending from the standpoint of waste, would contribute to our effort . . . to see that the President's veto is sustained."

Surprise Stop On Israel Tour Was Jordan

TEL AVIV, July 22 (Reuters).—A private plane on a tourist flight from Tel Aviv to the Gulf of Aqaba port of Eilat yesterday missed the Israeli airstrip and landed by mistake at the Jordanian city of Aqaba, three miles away.

Jordanian authorities permitted the Swiss pilot and his passengers, two women, two men and a child, to fly back to Israel. They had chartered the two-engine plane in Basel.

The pilot, Felix Worol, 45, realized he had crossed the border into Jordan but was too low to abort his landing approach. He said the Jordanians had been helpful, polite and friendly.

North Koreans Urge Reunification Talks

TOKYO, July 22 (AP).—North Korea proposed yesterday that political parties, social organizations and the people of South Korea and North Korea convene "as early as possible" for talks to reunify North and South Korea, the Communist Korean Central News Agency reported.

It said in a broadcast monitored in Tokyo that the proposal was made in a letter adopted at a meeting in Pyongyang. It said the letter suggested Pyongyang or any other mutually acceptable place.

Britain Sets £1.9-Billion Deflationary Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

of British currency have not been impressed.

This spring, the pound slid 12 per cent in three months and no end was in sight. Mr. Healey raised a $5.3-billion loan from the United States and other wealthy nations but it has failed to stop the sale of the pound.

Loan Due Soon

The government has used up several billion dollars to prevent any further fall and keep the pound near $1.80. But it must repay the loan at the end of the summer. To do this, Britain must go to the International Monetary Fund, which is dominated by the United States and the other rich lenders.

[Within minutes after Mr. Healey's statement, the pound slipped from $1.7870 to $1.7845 on the London foreign exchange market—an indication that bankers might consider the cuts insufficient.]

The IMF has been expected to insist that Britain slash its budget deficit as a condition of a new loan. So today's measures are a way of paying in advance for a possible IMF loan in the fall.

All this makes a striking parallel with the situation 10 years ago. Mr. Callaghan was then the chancellor, executing Labor's policy to peg the pound at $2.80 by borrowing heavily from the United States.

This made Treasury Secretary Henry Fowler the arbiter of the British economy, muted British criticism of the war in Vietnam and prevented the government here from expanding the economy. In the end, it did not work and Mr. Callaghan was almost destroyed politically.

It may have been this memory that prompted his successor, Mr. Healey, to describe today's decision as "most difficult, dangerous."

By U.S. standards, $3.4 billion does not sound savage. But the economy here is one-ninth of that in the United States, so the Callaghan-Healey measures would be as if President Ford had imposed $30 billion in spending cuts and tax increases last winter.

The government here is not revealing how strongly its package will cut demand. It acknowledges only that unemployment will be 60,000 more at the start of 1978 than it otherwise would have been. This is clearly a conservative estimate.

The opposition Conservatives have been calling for just such measures and so applauded Mr. Healey today. Geoffrey Howe, the shadow chancellor, called the package "a significant step in the right direction."

But trade union chiefs, particularly those representing government workers who face layoffs, were furious. Along with the Labor party's left wing, they accused Mr. Healey of selling out to international bankers and ignoring other steps like import controls to protect the pound.

Left-wingers in the Cabinet, however—Anthony Wedgwood Benn, the energy minister, and Peter Shore, environment minister—managed to swallow their distaste for the exercise and have not said they would resign. So there is now no reason to think that the government is endangered.

The effect on Keynesian economists was bluntly expressed by Roy Harrod, the biographer of Keynes, when the package was only in the rumor stage. He wrote the Times of London:

"To cut public spending when there is an undesirable level of unemployment is crazy."

The largest cuts will hit the capital spending of nationalized industries, public housing and subsidies to business for holding or creating jobs. Some defense programs will be postponed to save about $100 million. But official U.S. sources have already indicated that they do not regard this as objectionable.

Snow in Austrian Alps

VIENNA, July 22 (Reuters).—Snow fell in some Alpine areas of Austria today as temperatures plumged after a five-week heat wave.

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Attributes Bombings to 'Fascists'

Opposition in Spain Accuse Regime of Breaking Promis

MADRID, July 22 (UPI).—Spain's political opposition front today accused the new government of breaking a promise to allow greater freedoms and blamed "the blackest forces of Spanish fascism" for Sunday's wave of bombings.

The Democratic Coordination, an alliance of 13 opposition parties, which includes the Communist party, made the charges in a 1,400-word communiqué. In an indication of growing dissension within the opposition front, the Democratic Left, one of Spain's various Christian Democratic factions, disassociated itself from the note.

The newspaper El Pais reported that the government of Premier Adolfo Suarez could be expected to take a "hard line" on matters of law and order.

The Democratic Coordination note said that the government "in its few days has repeatedly violated democratic rights and freedoms, breaking up a Democratic Coordination meeting with regional groups, prohibiting and dispersing grass-roots demonstrations for amnesty [for political prisoners] and making arrests for political and labor union activities. Its acts thus belie its promises."

Fascists Blamed

The opposition front said the wave of bombings on Sunday on the 40th anniversary of the start of the Civil War "demonstrate that the blackest forces of Spanish fascism are ready to provoke criminal actions to block the advance toward democracy."

The police have made no comment on who was responsible for the Sunday bombings.

The country's three main underground opposition labor unions, meanwhile, agreed today to ally themselves in a "labor union coordination." They are the Communist-dominated Workers Commissions, the General Union of Workers, allied to the Socialist Workers party, and the Socialist-oriented Workers' Labor Union.

Last night, about 85,000 persons demonstrated in the northern cities of Vergara, Mieres and Vigo. The rallies began with ferent themes but all wound calling for political amnesty democratic freedoms.

But the provincial governm in Barcelona rejected for fifth time a request for per sion to hold a demonstratio favor of freeing political oners. The Assembly of C lonia said it would go a with the demonstration tomo without permission.

Subway Strike Averted

MADRID, July 22 (A Spain averted a major strik Madrid subway workers a today to a new contract the private company that o ates the capital's subway tem.

The subway workers got al ly more than 75 per cent of pay increases and labor be they asked, including a 42-work week.

100 Nations Pl To Attend Tal Of Nonaligned

BELGRADE, July 22 (A More than 100 countries liberation movements will p ipate in the forthcoming aligned summit conference i lombo, Tanjug reported from the capital of Sri La formerly Ceylon.

Tanjug said invitations been sent to countries whic active members of the move and members and represent of liberation movements.

It quoted Laksham Jay Sri Lanka's deputy foreign minister, as saying Chile not be invited because "the tary government in Santiag been condemned by all aligned countries and Chile the military junta never ac a nonaligned country."

Tanjug's report publish list of 85 full members o nonaligned movement were sent invitations. Th includes 84 sovereign cou and the Palestinian Libe Organization.

India Has 2d A-Plant Capal Of Supplying Bomb Mater

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, July 22 (WP).—India has completed construction of a second reprocessing plant capable of making atomic bomb material from nuclear fuel supplied by the United States, the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission was told yesterday.

Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Myron Kratzer said that the Indian plant, which is adjacent to the U.S.-supplied atomic power station at Tarapur near Bombay, is undergoing "pre-operation testing." Actual operation is scheduled a year or more from now.

Mr. Kratzer said that India plans initially to operate its new plant with nuclear material derived from the Canadian-supplied Cirus reactor, which was the source of the bomb material used in India's May, 1974, atomic blast.

The proximity of the new plant to the Tarapur reactor and records of discussions in Washington and New Delhi suggest that the Indians expect eventually to reprocess U.S. nuclear materials there. Under existing arrangements, the United States would first have to give permission.

U.S. Nonapproval

In two days of unprecedented public hearings about the continuing supply of nuclear fuel to India, Mr. Kratzer has made it plain that the United States would not approve Indian reprocessing of U.S.-supplied fuel into plutonium for the purpose of making atomic bombs. Testimony and records in the hearing, however, indicate that the United States has been considering approving Indian reprocessing of U.S.-supplied fuel to make plutonium for nonexplosive purposes.

The State Department official expressed belief that India would keep its pledge to the United States not to use the nuclear material for military purposes.

But opponents of the continuing sales to India expressed strong distrust of India in light of its 1974 atomic explosion, its first, and its avowed nuclear explosion program.

Toward Totalitarianism

"The Indian government has demonstrated itself to be entirely untrustworthy," Rep. Clarence Long, D-Mo., charged in testimony before the commission. Rep. Long said that India is "moving rapidly toward a totalitarian state" and should not be sold additional U.S. nuclear fuel.

Herbert Scoville jr., former assistant director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, said, "There is nothing to prevent India from suddenly breaching its undertakings with the United States" to use U.S.-supplied only for civil power prod

Mr. Scoville and several expressed concern about presence in India of a st of about 400 kilograms o separated plutonium—enou make 40 to 80 atomic bo reprocessed through India's plant or a smaller one b decade ago.

There were growing indic in testimony before the co sion of a U.S. desire to buy the stockpile of spent fuel India rather than see reprocess it.

Soviet Dissiden See Few Resul Of Helsinki Pa

MOSCOW, July 22 (Reu —A Soviet dissident group, report on the first anniv of the European security ference, said today that Helsinki accords had done to change Soviet human practices.

The report was written by members of a group set up months ago to monitor S observance of the "final ac the conference signed in the nish capital by 35 states Aug. 1 of last year.

"An analysis of the rel aspects of internal policy vinces one that the Soviet ernment does not intend to out its international obliga on human rights," the 14 document said.

The report, whose author cluded Pyotr Grigorenko, ander Ginzburg and the gr leader, Yuri Orlov, was ha to Western newsmen at a conference in a Moscow a ment.

It said that, as before the ference, which included sions on freedom of comm many hundreds of persons still confined for their viet Soviet prisons, labor camps mental hospitals.

It also said there had been changes for the better" on question of free emigration, accused the authorities of hy risy in invoking Helsinki to fuse exit visas on the gr that they would break up fa of reuniting families.

Morocco Sentences 34 in 1973 Uprisi

MEKNES, Morocco, Jul (Reuters).—Thirty-four pe have been sentenced her prison terms ranging from months to five years for c against the state.

They were charged in co tion with an abortive uprisi the spring of 1973, alleged to been organized by leftists the help of armed infiltr from Algeria. Of the 34 cond only two will remain in p since the rest have been in ventive detention for up to t years. The court acquitte other accused.

North Koreans Urge Reunification Talks

TOKYO, July 22 (AP).—North Korea proposed yesterday that political parties, social organizations and the people of South Korea and North Korea convene "as early as possible" for talks to reunify North and South Korea, the Communist Korean Central News Agency reported.

It said in a broadcast monitored in Tokyo that the proposal was made in a letter adopted at a meeting in Pyongyang. It said the letter suggested Pyongyang or any other mutually acceptable place.

UN to Hear Zambia

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., July 22 (UPI).—The Security Council is expected to meet Monday to hear Zambian Foreign Minister Siteke Mwale argue charges of aggression by South Africa against his country, diplomatic sources said.

Fascists

ain

gan Aide Still Confident

ing Mississippi GOP Is Reported ifting Endorsement to Ford

By James M. Naughton

SHINGTON, July 22 (NYT). Mississippi delegation to epublican National Conven- long regarded as a bulwark onald Reagan's candidacy, orted to be on the verge shift to President Ford. ke Reed, the Mississippi olican chairman, said yes- that it was "conceivable" majority in the Deep South ction he leads would ulti- endorse the President's. or the Republican nomi- ry Dent, a political aide as been making Mr. Ford's to delegates in the South, e was confident that the to the President in Missis- would "crystallize" within a and possibly by the time the delegation caucuses Sunday in Jackson, the state capital.

Such a reversal would represent a severe, and perhaps final, blow to Mr. Reagan's effort to wrest the presidential nomination from Mr. Ford. Until the President's agents moved into Mississippi, it had been expected that Mr. Reagan would have the support of at least 25 of the 30 members of the state's convention delegation.

The Ford campaign's expectations were dismissed by Andy Carter, the director of Mr. Reagan's delegate search. He said Mr. Reagan was "counting on" 26 or 27 of the Mississippi votes, "and possibly all of them."

"I have no qualms at all about Mississippi," Mr. Carter added.

White House officials said they expected Mr. Ford to accept an invitation to meet with the delegation July 30 in Jackson but the President was resisting White House efforts to make the conversion public at that time.

Ford campaign officials suggested that Mr. Reed, an early Reagan enthusiast but a pragmatic politician, had been convinced along *with others in the delegation that* the President was approaching the goal of 1,130 delegates needed to secure the nomination on the first ballot.

Clifton White, a consultant to the President Ford Committee, told reporters that Mr. Reed had customarily played national politics "precipitously" but that the Mississippi leader, in the parlance of politics, "has never missed the train."

In a telephone interview later yesterday, Mr. Reed agreed with the train metaphor and suggested that the Mississippians were likely to board the Ford caboose if not the locomotive. He said they were "not going to be dead-enders."

Within Reach

Mr. Reed also said that the Ford camp appeared to have made a more persuasive case than the Reagan camp for being within reach of enough convention delegates to obtain the nomination "unless the Reagan people have got a hell of a lot of hidden delegates—and if I had them I'd be trotting them out."

John Sears, the Reagan campaign manager, has declared that the Californian has at least 1,140 delegates, 10 more than a majority, but *has not identified most* of them. James Baker 3d, a deputy chairman of the Ford campaign, claims 1,119 delegates and has listed the name and address of each recent convert for the reporters to verify the claims.

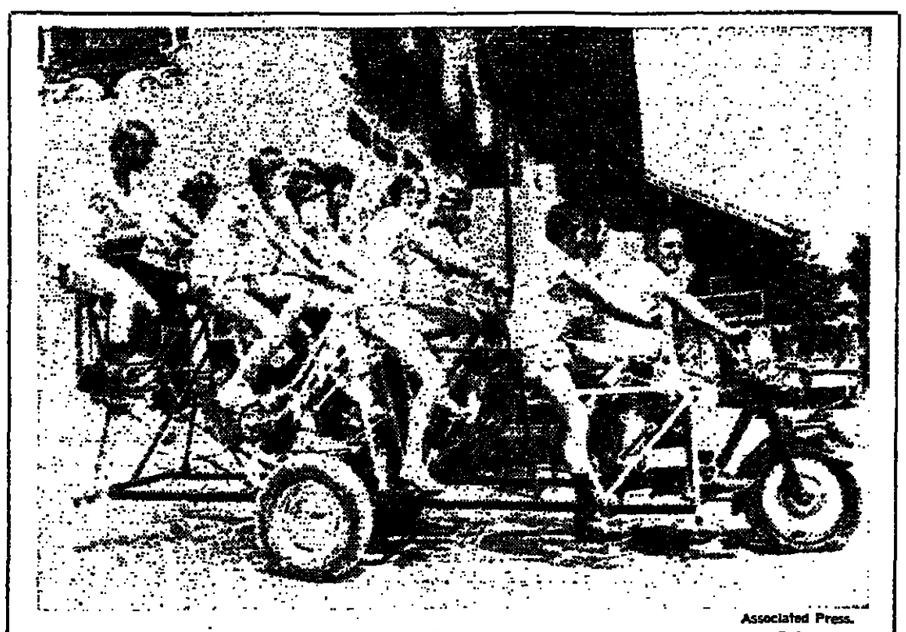
The conflicting delegate claims, a form of psychological warfare, continued yesterday with the President gaining two delegates who had been uncommitted and Mr. Reagan picking up one. Malcolm Wilson, the former governor of New York, and Drake Edens of South Carolina pledged their support to Mr. Ford. Richard Obenshain, the former party chairman in Virginia, endorsed Mr. Reagan.

According to the tally kept by The New York Times, Mr. Ford has 1,114 delegates, 16 short of a convention majority, and Mr. Reagan has 1,065, with 80 unpledged. In addition, 14 uncommitted delegates listed themselves as leaning to the President and 3 to Mr. Reagan.

Mr. Reed said that he had urged the Mississippi delegates to remain uncommitted until the Convention begins Aug. 16 in Kansas City.

But Peter Roussel, one of Mr. Ford's delegate-watchers, said that the President did not want *to travel to Mississippi and "come* away empty-handed." Accordingly, Mr. Ford's campaign agents were using a variety of techniques to convince Mr. Reed and a majority of the delegation that an inevitable endorsement *should come sooner than later.*

Mr. Dent said in a telephone interview that the President had personally pledged to Mr. Reed, one of the architects of the Republican revival in the South, that Mr. Ford would campaign in the region and would not concede the South to the Democratic candidate, former Georgia Gov. Jimmy Carter.



Associated Press.

BICYCLE BUILT FOR ELEVEN—This West German contraption was used to promote a physical fitness program in Bavaria. (One rider is hidden from camera.)

hotos of Mars Deflate Hopes Of U.S. Rancher

ORLAND, Wyo., July 23 I). —A rancher who filed aim 30 years ago for five ions of grazing land on 's says that pictures of the et from the Viking space- convinced him to aban- his claim.

looks like it's kind of ands and wouldn't range cattle anyhow," Smoky chfuss said of the pictures ing rocky deserts and dunes.

. Rauchfuss said he filed claim with the Bureau of l Management in Feb- y. 1946, to gain publicity his dirt-hauling business. and his partner also re- ted *permission for the* tear concession on the n.

either of these land uses nder the jurisdiction of office," Fred Johnson, commissioner at the said. But he promised announce the filings if and the moon ever under BLM authority.

Bomb

use Overrides to by Ford of blic Works Bill

ASHINGTON, July 22 (AP). ngress, with an attack on ployment as a major goal lection year, today overrode ent Ford's veto of a $3.95- public-works jobs bill, ng it into law. The House verrode Mr. Ford's veto of -billion military construc- ill.

l action on the jobs bill ed in the House, which e the veto by a vote of 96, or 39 more than the d two-thirds. *Fifty-seven* icans joined 253 Demo- n voting to override. Voting ain were 15 Democrats and ublicans. The Senate over- e veto yesterday.

House vote on the military ction bill was 270 to 131, more than the required rds. The bill now goes to nate for consideration of rride attempt. Congress rriden the President 9 nd sustained him 14 times. issue on the military con- n bill was Mr. Ford's ob- to a provision strength- congressional ability to Pentagon decisions to close ly reduce military instal- that are a major source ilian employment. The t said this was an ex- limitation on his powers.

corde Flying 7% Capacity

3, July 23 (AP).—The oncorde supersonic air- Air France have carried passengers across the since they began regular ial service in January, pany announced yester-

France flies scheduled from Paris to Washing- de Janeiro and Caracas. verall load factor to and three Concorde destina- s 67 per cent but on the shington run, 87 per available seats have been e company said. Last had sold only 30 per cent ble seats on the once-a- racas run but attributed e fact that planned con- flights still have not thorized by the South governments concerned. ad factor on the Rio run per cent, the company

Names Greener mpaign Official

INGTON, July 22 (AP). Greener, 51, the chief spokesman, was named director of communi- or President Ford's cam- mmittee.

resident is very pleased Greener is taking this at," White House Press Ron Nessen said in the announcement. Mr. eplaces Peter Kaye, who week he would resign t month's GOP con-

Connally at Top In Delegate Poll For No. 2 Spot

WASHINGTON, July 22 (AP). —John Connally is the top choice for vice-president of the Republican National Convention delegates who named a candidate for the second spot, mainly because of strong support from those who favor Ronald Reagan for president.

But delegates backing President Ford look more favorably on Mr. Reagan as Mr. Ford's running mate or continuing the current lineup with Vice-President Rockefeller, an Associated Press survey of delegates found.

Sixty per cent of the 1,982 delegates interviewed did not express a choice for the vice-presidential nominee.

Traditionally, the convention has approved the choice of the presidential candidate for his running mate. But both Mr. Ford and Mr. Reagan have already indicated a willingness to consider allowing the convention to pick a running mate when it meets in Kansas City next month.

Of the 787 delegates who expressed a choice, 224 named Mr. Connally, the former Texas governor who served in the Nixon administration. Of these 224, 71 per cent are committed to Mr. Reagan.

FBI Ex-Aide Also Involved in Court Case

Hoover Estate Figures in Fight Over a Will

By Scott Armstrong

WASHINGTON, July 22 (WP). —An FBI secretary has testified that, under instructions from the then-assistant FBI director, John Mohr, she signed the name of the associate FBI director, Clyde Tolson, to documents giving Mr. Mohr control over both Mr. Tolson's finances and the estate of J. Edgar Hoover.

Dorothy Skillman, who was Mr. Tolson's secretary at the FBI, testified that shortly after Mr. Hoover died in May, 1972—leaving an inheritance of more than $500,000 to Mr. Tolson—Mr. Mohr brought her a power of attorney and a bank agreement and told her that Mr. Tolson wanted her to sign his name to them.

She testified, in a court deposition filed last week, that she signed Mr. Tolson's name to the documents without ever discussing the matter with Mr. Tolson. Two other high FBI officials, Nicholas Callahan and James Adams, also signed the documents as witnesses to Mr. Tolson's signature.

Enfeebled Hand

Mr. Callahan has since testified in a court deposition that he doubted that the signature was actually Mr. Tolson's, even though it was "similar to signatures of his in the past," because he knew Mr. Tolson had had a stroke that enfeebled his writing hand.

Mr. Hoover died on May 2, 1972, and Mr. Tolson resigned from the FBI the next day. Mr. Tolson spent most of the next three years in virtual isolation at Mr. Hoover's home, which was part of his inheritance until he died on April 14 of last year.

Mr. Mohr, who had been the FBI's third-ranking executive, resigned in June, 1972. Mr. Callahan, who had become associate director, the second-ranking FBI job, was fired last week by the present FBI director, Clarence Kelley. Mr. Adams is now in the No. 3 FBI job.

Mr. Callahan and Mr. Mohr are among a number of present and former FBI officials who are being investigated by the Justice Department in connection with allegations of corruption, according to government sources.

Tolson's Will

Before Mr. Tolson died, he signed a will and subsequent codicils—all drafted by Mr. Mohr, according to testimony in court depositions—that named Mr. Mohr as executor of his estate of approximately $540,000, much of which is cash, real estate, investments and art works that Mr. Tolson had inherited from Mr. Hoover.

This will divided Mr. Tolson's estate among philanthropic organizations and many former FBI colleagues and friends. Under the will, Mr. Mohr recieved $36,000 from Mr. Tolson's estate. Mr. Mohr's daughter received $1,500 and Miss Skillman received $27,000.

In addition to his legacy from Mr. Tolson, Mr. Mohr also would normally collect from Mr. Tolson's estate substantial fees as its executor. At the moment, however, his fee is entangled in litigation over the validity of the will.

Opposing Mr. Mohr in that litigation is Mr. Tolson's older brother, Hillory Tolson, who was disinherited in the Tolson will and codicils drafted by Mr. Mohr.

Hillory Tolson's attorney, Roland Lamensdorf, has been attempting to show in pretrial depositions that Clyde Tolson was incompetent at the time he signed the will and codicils drafted by Mr. Mohr. He is also trying to prove that Mr. Mohr exercised substantial and undue influence over Mr. Tolson's actions while Mr. Tolson was physically and mentally weakened.

Mr. Tolson allegedly signed two wills drafted by Mr. Mohr within three months after Miss Skillman signed Mr. Tolson's name to the power of attorney and the bank agreement giving control of his finances to Mr. Mohr.

Mr. Lamensdorf has not alleged that the wills or codicils are themselves forged but he has charged that Mr. Tolson was in such poor health that he either did not understand or was unaware of their contents.

Army Postpones Choosing Design of New Tank for U.S.

WASHINGTON, July 22 (AP). —The Army unexpectedly delayed choosing between General Motors and Chrysler Corp. to develop an advanced tank and told them to study how it could be equipped with the same key parts as West German tanks.

Army Secretary Martin Hoffmann said today that a decision on the contract will be delayed until possibly late this year. At stake is a potential Army purchase of 3,325 XM-1 tanks for almost $5 billion.

The Army was supposed to have decided this week whether General Motors or Chrysler had developed the better design and which firm should begin the contract to move into full-scale development.

This was to have been the preliminary step to a final competition between the U.S.-made XM-1 tank and West Germany's new Leopard-2 tank, supposedly to determine which the Pentagon would order into production.

Identical Guns

However, U.S. officials have indicated a growing belief that neither the U.S. nor the German tank will prove to be clearly superior and that identical guns and engines should be incorporated into both designs.

The officials believed that this would permit the two countries to use common ammunition and fuel, increasing combat effectiveness in their allied forces in Europe.

Mr. Hoffmann indicated that the delay in picking a winner between General Motors and Chrysler *was ordered chiefly to find* ways to achieve "maximum commonality" between ultimate West German and U.S. tanks that will emerge.

However, Mr. Hoffmann said, U.S. Army officials will undertake a comparative evaluation of the U.S. tank prototypes against the German Leopard starting in September as planned.

Option Open

He indicated that proceeding with this comparative evaluation between the U.S. and German tanks keeps open the original option for a clear-cut choice if the search for "commonality" of engines, guns and other components fails.

Mr. Hoffmann said that the West Germans "will be doing the same thing" as Chrysler and General Motors in studying what U.S. components could be adapted to the German tank.

He said that there is "every possibility" that the United States can reach a final decision on whether a German or a U.S. tank will be adopted by the Army on schedule by next March.

It is known that the Army officer corps strongly favors a U.S.-built tank. But Defense Secretary *Donald Rumsfeld reportedly* is prepared to enforce the decision to adopt some West German parts, if necessary, to achieve standardization with German tanks of the future.

Warning Labels Ordered in U.S. On Tranquilizers

WASHINGTON, July 22 (UPI). —The Food and Drug Administration warned doctors today that the nation's most widely used tranquilizers—Valium, Librium, Miltown and others—may cause cleft lip and other birth defects if taken during early pregnancy.

It ordered manufacturers of the drugs to begin carrying warnings to that effect in the form of a statement printed in bold face on the packages.

Citing recent studies, FDA Commissioner Alexander Schmidt said:

"Use of these tranquilizers during pregnancy is rarely a matter of urgency and their use during this time should almost always be avoided."

Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc., manufacturer of Valium and Librium, said the FDA in its order ignored two more recent studies which have cleared the tranquilizers of any link to birth defects.

FBI Arrests Man, 32, In '70 Cuba Hijacking

NEW YORK, July 22 (AP).— A man accused of hijacking a single-engine plane in the United States and directing it to Cuba in 1970 was arrested yesterday as he stepped off a commercial flight at Kennedy Airport.

FBI agents said they arrested Ira Meeks, 32, after he arrived from Barbados. The FBI said Mr. Meeks and Diane Vivian McKinney, 24, were aboard a Cessna Skyhawk on a sight-seeing flight over North Carolina on April 22, 1970, when the pilot, Boyce Stradley, was ordered to fly at gunpoint to Havana.

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Senate Votes 'Watergate' Bill To Create Special Prosecutor

By Richard L. Madden

WASHINGTON, July 22 (NYT). —Three years after its highly publicized Watergate hearings, the Senate approved yesterday legislation creating a permanent independent special prosecutor to investigate any wrongdoing by the highest-level government officials.

The bill, which passed 91 to 5, now goes to the House, where at least two judiciary subcommittees are considering various parts of the legislation.

Proponents of the legislation, which is entitled the Watergate Reorganization and Reform Act of 1976, said they were hopeful that some version of the legislation would be passed by both houses before Congress adjourns later this year.

Before passing the bill, the Senate approved by voice vote an amendment that would bar a president from appointing any of his top national campaign officials as attorney general or deputy attorney general—a practice that has been followed by several past presidents.

'Partisan Politics'

"It's time to get partisan politics out of the Justice Department," said Sen. Lloyd Bentsen, D-Texas, who proposed the amendment. It was not known whether this provision would survive in the House or in a Senate-House conference.

The bill approved is the first legislation to stem directly from the investigations of the Nixon administration and the recommendations by the Senate Watergate committee headed by former Sen. Sam Ervin jr., D-N.C. Mr. Ervin introduced the initial version of the bill before retiring at the end of 1974.

"I believe the provisions will go a long way toward preventing such abuses in the future," Sen. *Abraham Ribicoff, D-Conn., floor* manager of the bill, said of the legislation.

In addition to creating a permanent special prosecutor, the bill would require annual financial disclosures by high government officials, including the president, vice-president, cabinet members, top officials of the executive branch and members of Congress, starting in 1978.

Powers of Congress

The bill also would create an Office of Government Crimes in the Justice Department to investigate misdeeds by lower-level federal employees and violations of lobbying and campaign laws.

Also, an Office of Congressional Legal Counsel would be established to represent Congress in litigation involving the powers of Congress.

The creation of a permanent special prosecutor became relatively noncontroversial after President Ford advocated the approach at a news conference Monday.

Initially, the administration had opposed a number of provisions in the bill, which had been drafted during an 18-month period by the Senate Government Operations Committee. Some senators speculated that Mr. Ford endorsed the idea of a prosecutor on the grounds that the Senate was about to pass the legislation anyway and that it could be politically damaging for the President to oppose it.

The prosecutor would be authorized to investigate any alleged illegal acts by a president, vice-president, attorney general, director of the FBI and top officials of the executive branch, as well as members of Congress and the federal judiciary.

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The Lunatic Fringe

The murder of a British ambassador in Dublin and the shelling of a Red Cross operation at Tal Zaatar may seem widely separated by geography and political context, but they have one quality in common: Both are criminal acts by irreconcilables.

If there is any sane solution for the troubles in Ireland—north and south—it must come by a rational balancing of the rights of the Catholic majority and the Protestant minority. It cannot be attained by simply expelling Britain from the north, and certainly not by assassination of British representatives.

Premier Cosgrave of Ireland called the killing of the ambassador and a secretary, and the maiming of two others in his car, an "atrocity" that "fills all decent Irish people with a sense of shame." Prime Minister Callaghan of Britain said the perpetrators were "the common enemy of both governments and indeed of all decent people who wish to live in peace and amity in all our islands." The assassins, in fact, were acting for a small, violent minority.

In Lebanon, the situation is more complex, with many contradictory forces at work. But the rightists who prevented a Red Cross errand of mercy to the wounded and sick in besieged Tal Zaatar are also irreconcilables. They are not representative of all Lebanese Christians any more than the leftist Moslem and Palestinians who provoked the Syrian intervention into Lebanon represent all Moslems in that divided nation.

As in Ireland, Lebanon must exist—if it is to exist at all—by a union of religious groups, living together in mutual respect. But the leftists wanted a "victory" over the Christians, and the radicals among the latter responded by demanding a "victory" over the Moslems.

In both countries, the suppression of the irreconcilables is a prime necessity, since they will not listen to reason and have the weapons and the will to keep on fighting. Perhaps the talks in Damascus may bring a halt to the mutually destructive conflict—but such a halt must be enforceable, not only against armed groups in the open but also against secret terrorists, who function as in Ireland, by bombing and shootings.

In other words, as in so many other political areas, there must be an end to the glorification of "resistance" when that resistance is really against the will and the interests of the peoples concerned. Possibly the glorification springs from World War II, when underground resistance was a brave part of a great struggle. But it has extended to almost any form of violent political action, for almost any cause. And when the cause is a good one, the terror is often self-defeating, because causes now have access to other means of argument.

In any case, the lunatic fringe of movements of resistance or liberation needs the confinement that is administered to those whose mental processes are warped by any physical, psychological or political illness. Such fringes have caused too many deaths, too much disruption, to be tolerated.



'Johnny Mushroomseed'

Unraveling the Martian Mystery

The Viking lander has been on the surface of Mars only three days, but its findings have already given scientists a striking new conception of conditions on the planet.

Before the actual landing Tuesday, human beings did not even know whether the Martian surface would support the instrument package carried by the lander. Human eyes had never been able to inspect closely the detailed surface of Mars. Even the best available pictures taken previously from spaceships in orbit around Mars could show no object smaller than, say, Yankee Stadium.

Man's ignorance about Mars and its surface was so great that it was even conceivable at the beginning of the week, though hardly likely, that there might be living creatures on the surface of Mars, active and alive but invisible to the cameras of the rockets that the United States and the Soviet Union had sent into Martian orbit during the last decade.

The work of Viking has barely begun, but its impact on scientific thinking is already beyond contradiction. The lander sits on a gentle Martian slope and its cameras have already sent back a series of remarkable photographs.

We now know that at least a segment of Mars looks like the Arizona or New Mexico desert. A beautiful pink sky hangs over a landscape in which reddish and green hues predominate. The rocks seen in these pictures have sharp angles to them, suggesting that they have been shaped by wind forces of millions of years.

Overall, the Martian scene as Viking has brought it to earth is remarkably familiar, comfortably reminiscent of many areas on the surface of this earth itself. Some of the basic mystery of Mars has vanished at last.

No living creatures have been observed in these photographs and no one really expected to see any. But the most electrifying new information received from the lander's instruments is the report that the thin Martian atmosphere appears to contain 3 per cent nitrogen, an element essential for the existence of life as we know it. Until this week, the absence of any evidence of nitrogen on Mars had been the most compelling argument against the probability of the existence of life in any form on Mars. Now this argument has been entirely removed.

To recognize this dramatic change in the terms of debate over Martian life, past or present, does not decide the issue. But the balance of probabilities has suddenly been altered, even radically altered. We still do not know whether living organisms exist on Mars or ever existed there in past millennia. But there is now good reason to pursue the search for evidence of life on Mars with renewed zest and enhanced hope of success.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Gold Slump

Gold has long been promoted as the most secure of investments and the one "true" form of money. But this week the price of gold, which almost touched $200 an ounce 18 months ago, fell as low as $105.50 before rallying. However, the slump in gold is likely to continue, for the bullion auctions of the International Monetary Fund that have been knocking down its price will continue for the next four years.

The IMF decided in Jamaica in January to sell off 25 million ounces of its gold holdings to raise funds for the poor, developing countries; they are to receive the difference between the price at which the gold was originally acquired and what the market will currently bid. At the first auction in early June, 780,000 ounces were sold at a common price of $126 an ounce; at the second sale last week 780,000 more ounces fetched just over $122 an ounce. With 23.4 million ounces of gold remaining to be sold, the market for gold is likely to stay soft.

In addition, the Soviet Union, strapped for foreign exchange, will probably be a big seller of gold in the months ahead to cover its grain and other import costs. South Africa, the world's largest gold producer, has been trying to stay out of the weakened gold market, but its badly strained balance of payments may force it to sell gold more heavily in the future.

Under these circumstances, both individual investors or speculators and national governments will hesitate to sink scarce foreign exchange into a commodity that not only earns no interest (as do currencies invested in government bills or securities) but is also in danger of falling further in value.

From the standpoint of the stability of the world monetary system, is the fall in the gold price hazardous? On the contrary, the decline in gold may act as a counter-inflationary force, exerting downward pressure on the prices of oil and other internationally traded commodities. And, as the earlier rise in the gold price tended to weaken the dollar and other currencies, the drop in gold should strengthen them.

There could be some negative aspects to the fall in the gold price. Obviously, at a lower market price, the sale of the IMF's 25 million ounces will bring in less money for the poor countries, but this loss could readily be offset if the rich countries would appropriate more aid through their national budgets.

South Africa, whose economy is heavily dependent on gold, will be hard pressed if the gold price continues to drop; but a South Africa that clings to its present racial policies is unlikely to find much sympathy for a dramatic rescue through a propping up of the gold price by the United States or other Western countries.

Gold is well on the way to becoming just another commodity. Like other commodities, its price may one day rise sharply again—especially if the world does not keep inflation under control. On balance, however, the decline of gold is anything but disastrous for the world monetary system.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 23, 1901

VIENNA.—The sonless condition of the Tsar has impelled Professor Ottokar Lorenz to a deep study of the family history of the Tsar and Tsaritsa, the results of which he has just published in a learned work on the genealogies of reigning houses. Regarding the Russians, it seems that since the Middle Ages there has been a preponderance of female births, altogether abnormal.

Fifty Years Ago

July 23, 1926

BERLIN.—German chemists have discovered a method of causing sudden artificial fogs on a large scale. The first experiments just tried at the Baltic port of Swinemunde were, it is claimed, entirely successful, the fortress being enshrouded in impenetrable mist. It is thought that the introduction of the fog "weapon" may have far-reaching effects on naval and land warfare.

Shadow of the Dublin Gunmen

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON—Last March in New York, Mayor Abraham Beame attended a memorial mass for a Provisional IRA leader, Frank Stagg, who had starved himself to death in a British prison. Afterward, an honor guard wearing black berets, the IRA symbol, marched to a rally where a large crowd was addressed by other New York politicians: Paul O'Dwyer, Mario Biaggi, Robert Abrams.

It was hard to believe then that those political leaders did not know the true nature of the cause they were implicitly honoring. But if any was so ignorant, he should have learned something—to his shame—from the latest episode of cowardly violence in Ireland.

The murder of the British ambassador in Dublin is of a piece with the hundreds of other Irish political killings these last few years. It was done in the name of a sacred cause, of old grievances and imagined glory. But its actual result is to make things worse for the people of Ireland.

A United Ireland

The IRA cause is a united Ireland—that is, cutting Northern Ireland's link to Britain and making it a part of the Republic. The means to that end is persuading the British to leave. Paul O'Dwyer has said: "All Ireland's problems would cease if Britain got out of the country."

There is no denying the terrible history of Britain in Ireland: 700 years of intermittent plunder and repression. But Britain gains no economic or political advantage now in Northern Ireland. To the contrary, the province is a financial burden and an emotional drain, and the British would desperately like to be free of it. But how?

A million Protestants live in Northern Ireland, half that many Catholics. Most Protestants feel the tie to the British Crown very deeply, and a large number fear and hate Roman Catholics. Those people are a reality, historical and present, with which any government in London must deal.

If British troops pulled out tomorrow, one early result could be a Protestant pogrom against the Catholic minority in Belfast. That, at least, is a possibility that concerns British ministers. It is a price the IRA may be willing to see paid, but it is not one that any imaginable British politician wants on his record.

Shared Power

And so Britain has been trying to persuade Protestant and Catholic politicians in Northern Ireland to agree to some form of shared power in the province. If and when they took responsibility for security, the British role could start to fade away.

London has not always been skillful in these last few years of trying to get out of the Irish quagmire, and no one pretends that the policy looks like it will succeed soon. But no other idea has serious political support in London or Dublin.

The crucial point is that the Republic of Ireland is in full agreement with what Britain is trying to do. There is no support in the Irish government for trying to create a united Ireland by force: None whatever. The voters of the Republic have decisively and repeatedly rejected the IRA program.

Of course the IRA does not care what the voters think. Conor Cruise O'Brien, of the Dublin government, says that the IRA tradition "has claimed to set itself above democracy and the humdrum results of democracy."

Ireland suffers from her mythic history, with its romanticization of violence and revolution. That meant something in its time, say 1916. But it is one thing to hear Sean O'Casey's characters talk about the beauty of it all and another to contemplate the innocent maimed and dead today.

The murder of an ambassador makes us pay attention again to a horror that we have mostly let ourselves forget. More than a thousand people in Northern Ireland have been killed in the troubles of the last few years: Catholics and Protestants, men and women and children, most of them unconnected with any political cause and now the plague threatens to spread south, to what has been one of the most tranquil countries on earth.

Any person of ordinary humanity should understand by now that no political end in Ireland can justify such means. People in Dublin and Wexford and Limerick and Galway have known that for a long time. Is it too much to ask that some U.S. politicians stop giving aid and comfort to the forces that are bleeding Ireland to death?

There is a particular Irish-American political strain whose ideas about Ireland are frozen somewhere back in 1916. That it still carries some weight is indicated by the fact that Paul O'Dwyer, an extreme example of the strain, is the official candidate of the New York State Democratic party for the U.S. Senate. It is time for Americans to make clear that they reject gangsterism, in Ireland as elsewhere.

Letters

Peking After Mao

Recently several American publications, including your own, have published a series of articles that seem to spark a sudden new interest in U.S.-Chinese relations and the state of Soviet-Chinese relations. My first observation is that this discussion mirrors a similar discussion in Washington political quarters. Since no changes have been noted in recent U.S.-Chinese relations to justify this heightened interest, the reason should be sought on a higher plane.

Given the current information about the declining condition of Mao, the discussion's participants analyze possible U.S. steps in a situation where he is still alive and Peking's policy follows its usual course. A recent article in Foreign Policy calls on Washington to take early steps in establishing full diplomatic relations with China before the aging Chairman dies.

If this proposal were designed to normalize U.S.-Chinese relations as part of a general settlement of outstanding international problems, which include Chinese-Soviet relations, it could only be welcomed by the Soviet Union as part of the task of promoting peaceful ties between all nations.

However, this does not seem to be the intent of contributors to the U.S. press. Instead, the authors openly express the hope that closer contacts between the U.S. and China would increase tension in Soviet-Chinese relations. Statements made in these articles clearly indicate that such hopes emanate from circles dead set against the relaxation of international tension.

It is no secret that Chairman Mao is most alarmed by the increase in peace sentiments expressed in the world today and that Peking diplomacy will spare no effort to destabilize the international atmosphere. Apparently this period of uncertainty over expected changes in the Peking leadership has caused some in the U.S. to use the remaining time to harden the anti-Soviet line in Chinese policy.

I can only say that such is the state of things in the world today, where everything is interconnected and where foreign policy steps by one or another country have numerous and often unforeseen consequences in various parts of the world. After all, attempts by influential Western forces to channel Nazi Germany's aggressiveness in a certain, namely eastern, direction are not ancient history.

As far as the present situation is concerned, Peking's stance suggests that those countries in greatest danger may very well be those Chinese neighbors whom Peking considers both economically and militarily weaker.

VADIM NEKRASOV,
Political Correspondent
Novosti Press Agency.
Moscow.

This letter is reprinted from The New York Times.

The Entebbe Raid

Hedley N. Witherspoon (Letters, July 12), seems very upset by what he calls "the perfidy and mendacity of the Israelis" in allegedly negotiating in bad faith with the Entebbe hijackers. He fears this violation of "ethical standards," obliging even in warfare, will endanger the lives of future hostages.

In the first place, unless he is privy to information unavailable to the rest of us, Mr. Witherspoon's assertion that the Israelis negotiated in bad faith carries no weight. I see no reason to trust him rather than the Israeli government which claims the contrary.

As for the ethical norms he feels were violated by the Israelis' alleged breach of promise, no moral or legal system requires fulfillment of pledges made under physical duress.

Finally, and most importantly, if the hijackers will indeed conclude from the Entebbe experience that they cannot count on trading innocent hostages for convicted criminals then they will surely stop plying their trade, since there will be no longer any point in taking hostages; which is what all of us, Mr. Witherspoon hopefully included, must earnestly wish for.

RICHARD PIPES.
London.

Olympic Runaway

A lot of people didn't approve of the way Avery Brundage ran the Olympic Games. But few will dispute that Brundage would have put up a better show against Prime Minister Trudeau than last week's performance of the International Olympic Committee, a performance characterized by sportswriter Red Smith as "gutless."

W. R. MILLER.
Vevey, Switzerland.

Jan Sjöby
From Stockholm:

Without Communist aid, most observers seem to agree, Mr. Palme will find it very hard to form a cabinet.

STOCKHOLM—No Swede encountered by this reporter in the last year has been willing to bet even a symbolic one-crown coin on the outcome of the Sept. 19 Swedish general elections.

The odds seem solidly stacked in favor of a non-Socialist coalition government—the first one in 44 years. The June opinion polls indicate that 53.5 per cent of the voters would favor a non-Socialist government, while only 44.5 per cent would vote for one of the Socialist parties, Social Democrats or Communists, if elections were held now. The remaining 2 per cent would go to the fundamentalist Christian Democrats or the "Swedish Communist" splinter faction, which means that they would head straight down the drain. A percentage of 4 is needed under the new Constitution for representation in the unicameral parliament.

The 1973 elections were considered critical for Premier Olof Palme and his Social Democratic government and the outcome was a 50-50 deadlock between the non-Socialists—the Moderate, Liberal and Center parties—and the Socialist camp, Social Democrats and Communists, with 175 delegates for each bloc in the 350-seat house. The result was the "bingo parliament," which for the last three years has legislated by drawing of lots—something that caused a great deal of anxiety and hilarity among foreign Swede-watchers. The risk of a hung parliament has been eliminated now, all parties having agreed to reduce the number of deputies from 350 to 349 from 1977 on.

Bumpy Road Ahead

Though calls were raised for re-elections in 1973, Mr. Palme felt that he would be able to rule with parliamentary support of the Communists, especially as his strongest opponent, Thorbjörn Fälldin of the Center, showed no overwhelming enthusiasm to challenge his position as chief of government. Mr. Fälldin may have felt that there was a bumpy road ahead, with the oil crisis, recession and all, and found it wise to leave the ball with Mr. Palme for three more years, according to some parliamentary observers.

Things have changed since 1973 and confusion has increased. In April of this year, opinion polls placed Mr. Palme and his party at a half-century low with a mere 38 per cent of the electorate behind them. The Social Democrats have rallied somewhat since, to more than 40 per cent, but the "regular" parliamentary Communists have dropped to the magic 4-per-cent waterline. Without Communist aid, most observers seem to agree, Mr. Palme will find it very hard to form a cabinet. Even with the Communists backing him, he may have severe difficulties.

But, as Mr. Palme pointed out in a recent newspaper interview, his party has shown a remarkable aptitude to rally when the chips are down, when the members and electorate realize that Sweden may be heading for "bourgeois" rule. Non-Socialist observers tend to agree with Mr. Palme. The party has indeed a backbone of hard-core old-timers—and of last-minute bandwagon climbers-on—and there is a difference between handing an anonymous opinion form to a pollster and dropping an anonymous ballot in the box. The Social Democrats have, after all, formed somewhat of an "Establishment" in Sweden during more than four decades of rule.

Lower Voting Age

Adding uncertainty is the factor that the voting age has been lowered to 18 and 1.5 million first-time voters will be at the polls. The 18-24 group of voters may well tip the scale. The pendulum among them appears to have swung from the fad left of the 1960s to the fashionable right in the 1970s, disillusioned as many of them are with meaningless education, meaningless spare time and the impossibility of finding a meaningful job in a labor market dominated by their seniors who, for legislated "security on the job" reasons, hold a strong position.

Where then, one asks, did Mr. Palme make a wrong turn in his egalitarian, solidaristic paradise? Random suggestions are offered:

• For one thing, Mr. Palme lacks the paternal homespun charisma of his predecessor, Tage Erlander, who, sotto West Country voce, could smooth almost any incoming swells before they broke. Mr. Palme is an aggressive and brilliant intellectual of upper-middle origin and he appears to be asking for a fight, on strictly ideological terms. The image of Per Albin Hansson, the harried fighter for the cause and premier until his death in 1946, has faded into pinkish-red beatitude as many of his comrades-in-arms are gone. His envisioned "People's Home" nation has, in the view of many observers, turned into an Orwellian bad dream.

• For another thing, there has been a number of bungles, scandals and cases of questional judgment during Mr. Palme's tenure, many of them related to his ideological zeal. Among the recent ones—having caught international attention—is his shoulder rubbing with Fidel Castro and Social Democratic fervent thwarted insistence that Sweden increase its aid to Cuba, a country well enough off to aid in overseas war, and the Hasselagreements, which enabled Gunnar Sträng, Mr. Palme's minister of finance, to slap a 102-per-cent tax on the income of children's book writer Astrid Lindgren, better known these days as "Pomperipossa." The revelation that Mr. Sträng himself escaped a fair share of the tax burden by buying an apartment hotel and claiming heavy deductions for interest charges and repairs in his income tax return, while defending tax reforms that would ease the burden of small independent enterprisers who can barely afford to stay alive, added salt to the wound.

The defection of Ingmar Bergman, after hounding by all-powerful taxmen, has added little to the image of the government. Bergman was, and is, term himself a Social Democrat, but apparently of another strain than Mr. Palme and his associates. The indictment of the party treasurer for alleged complicity in smuggling West German money to party colleagues in Finland certainly hasn't helped the Social Democratic image.

Like Wild Moss

Social Democratic spokesmen push the fact that Sweden and the Swedish economy have weathered the past evil years better than most European countries, keeping unemployment reasonably low by European standards and avoiding an inflation of more than 10 per cent per annum. Will that make much difference to a wage-earner or a housewife who find their income comes fairly constant (due to ever-increasing direct and indirect taxation) and the price of things like bread and meat and subway tickets growing like wild moss?

"Our question is," said a Foreign Ministry man who apparently holds a party book but was asked to remain anonymous, "why does the opposition have to offer anything instead? Hardly any platforms have been built."

It is a question indeed: Will the non-Socialists, if they put up a majority of the mandates, be able to form a workable cabinet? The Center and the Liberals were flirting for years trying to establish "middle-road" cooperation and a "Middle" party, but denouncing the Moderate right in an effort to swing disillusioned Socialists their way. They failed sadly and as things are today wouldn't stand a chance to govern without the parliamentary support of the rapidly multiplying Moderates, now the second largest opposition party after the slowly declining Center.

A Slow Recovery

The Liberals, who fell from the role of opposition leaders to lowest depths nearing those of the Communists, seem to be making a slow but definite recovery. They are still the No. 3 party on the opposition benches. An issue made into a major one, is the be-or-not-to-be of nuclear power stations. The Center is dead set against it, the Moderates, along with the Social Democrats, are for it.

"The elections will not make much bit of a difference," said an American resident journalist. "There can't be any difference. The Swedes have committed themselves too far, for generations to come."

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NEWSLETTER

from London & Continental Bankers Ltd. and its Shareholders

France's Top Credit Institution

Crédit Agricole with 9,000 Offices throughout France

Paris, July 1976 (CBGMBH). — Caisse Nationale de Crédit Agricole, a founder member of London & Continental Bankers Ltd., is the head institution of a cooperative banking group consisting of 94 self-sufficient regional banks and 9,000 local offices. The group, known as "Crédit Agricole", ranks among the world's largest financial organizations and is France's leading credit institution. Its agricultural background gives it an inherent strength as a base for its international development. The group maintains more than 8.4 million accounts spread throughout France.

The group is decentralized in the interest of flexibility and in recognition of the progressive community spirit on which its proud history in local banking is based. It is, at the same time, tightly knit with CNCA ensuring effective pooling of group resources and controlling numerous subsidiaries which provide all necessary complementary services.

Crédit Agricole actively supports regional development, provides finance for agriculture, industry and commerce, mostly in rural areas. It also offers full retail banking services with special emphasis on the furthering of savings. The bank is authorized to issue its own long-term securities and is at the same time a competent partner in international finance.



Mink farming is big business in Finland

OKO – Finland's Third Largest Commercial Bank

Helsinki, July 1976 (CBGMBH). — Osuuspankkien Keskuspankki Oy (abbr. OKO) is the central bank of the cooperative bank organization covering the whole of Finland. The number of cooperative banks throughout Finland totalled 384 at the end of 1975 and these had 811 regional and branch offices bringing the total number of cooperative bank offices to 1,195.

More than a fifth of public deposits were put in cooperative banks. The number of different types of deposit and current accounts held in cooperative banks was 3,052,149 on December 31st, 1975. The number of credits granted by cooperative banks was 744,331 at the end of 1975. The membership of the cooperative banks at the end of 1975 was about 276,100. Thus Osuuspankkien Keskuspankki Oy as the central bank of such a large organization plays an important part in channelling the flow of funds.

Increase in deposits from the public 20.6 % in 1975

Total deposits by the public in cooperative banks amounted to 8,072 million Finmarks at the end of 1975, an increase of 1,378.4 million Finmarks or 20.6 %, over the previous year. Time deposits increased by 1,229.8 million Finmarks, 19.5 %, totalling 7,537.5 million Finmarks at the end of the year. Current account deposits totalled 534.5 million Finmarks, a 38.5 % growth compared with the previous year.

Increase in advances to the public 20.8 % in 1975

The sum of credits granted by cooperative banks to the public (including loans arranged from government funds) amounted to 7,798.2 million Finmarks at the end of the year, a growth of 1,341.6 million Finmarks, 20.8 % against 1974. The major groups are individuals and the agricultural and forestry sector. Both these groups account for about one third of the total lending of the cooperative banks.

Cooperative bank organization's share 20.4 % of the total deposits by the public in all financial institutions

During the last decade the amount of deposits by the public increased faster in the cooperative bank organization than in all financial institutions in general. Thanks to this OKO's share in total deposits accepted from the public by all financial institutions increased from 19.5 % in 1965 to 20.4 % in 1975. The market share of the cooperative bank organization in time deposits by the public in all financial institutions was 22.8 % at the end of the year.

OKO's balance sheet as at December 31st, 1975 totals 3,200 million Finmarks

Osuuspankkien Keskuspankki Oy (OKO) is the third largest commercial bank in Finland. At the end of 1975, the balance sheet total of OKO was 3,173.8 million Finmarks. In 1975, deposits accepted by OKO from the public grew by 35.4 million Finmarks totalling 143.9 million Finmarks at the end of the year. The so-called liquidity reserve of the cooperative banks in OKO increased by 216.3 million Finmarks. Cooperative banks' other deposits and current accounts in OKO increased by 48.0 million Finmarks. Total of cooperative bank deposits in OKO amounted to 1,173.6 million Finmarks. At the end of 1975, the total of credits granted by OKO and the share and bond investments made by it was 431.9 million Finmarks more than the year before. The lending (loans from government funds excluded) by OKO to cooperative banks increased by 120.7 million Finmarks and the credits to other clients by 225.1 million Finmarks respectively totalling 1,614.9 million Finmarks at the end of the year. Credits arranged from government funds to cooperative banks through the intermediary of OKO totalled 793.6 million Finmarks at the year-end. The growth of the total lending was 27.2 %.

In line with its operating responsibilities the Central Union of the cooperative banks working side by side with Osuuspankkien Keskuspankki Oy gave advice to cooperative banks for example on legal matters and corporate research. Special attention was paid to the planning of personnel policy, development of business, management training and professional training of officials. Centralized support was given to systematic long range planning of the cooperative banks. The marketing activity covering the whole cooperative bank organization also achieved satisfactory results.

Change of the Chairman of the Board of Administration

As laid down in OKO's articles of association, Mr. Martti Miettunen, Provincial Governor, Chairman of OKO's Board of Administration, resigned his duties having reached retirement age. The new Chairman of the Board of Administration appointed on May 11th, 1975, was Mr. Esa Timonen, Provincial Governor.

Mr. Matti Latola, member of OKO's Board of Management responsible for OKO's foreign affairs, resigned his duties in OKO's management after his election as Managing Director of Osuuspankkien Keskusliitto r. y. (Central Union of the Cooperative Banks). The foreign department is now the responsibility of Mr. Seppo Konttinen, President.

Big financing projects

OKO acted as co-manager in the Metsä-Botnia financing operation which is one of the largest investments in the private sector in Finland at present.

Fur financing for Messrs. Turkistuottajat Oy — Finnish Fur Sales Company Ltd. OKO has taken care of the whole financing requirements, both domestic and foreign. This company is the world's largest exporter of furs.

OKO is the main financier of the Finnish dairy industry. Investment activity in this industry expanded further and focused on the production of powdered milk. Finland is an internationally renowned exporter of cheese, butter and powdered milk. Total exports of cheese, butter and powdered milk surpassed 50 million kilos in 1975.

One of Holland's Major Financial Institutions

Centrale Rabobank accounts for more than 40% of Dutch Banking Deposits

Amsterdam, July 1976 (CBGMBH). — With more than 9 million savings and current accounts, Centrale Rabobank ranks among the top three financial institutes in Holland. Nearly every second Dutch banking customer uses Rabobank's comprehensive financial services. The Dutch cooperative banking system, of which it is the central institution, consists of 1,050 member banks with more than 3,100 branches. These serve an important part of the agricultural industry in the Netherlands and provide a comprehensive range of retail banking services throughout the country, especially to small and medium-sized enterprises.

Centrale Rabobank has interests in insurance and leasing and is rapidly expanding its activities in the field of international finance, export and import financing and foreign exchange.

In the area of underwriting the bank provides advice and counsel to prospective clients, both in the Netherlands and abroad, on the size, listing and timing of domestic as well as Eurobond issues. It acts as lead-manager, co-manager and/or underwriter of loans raised both in the local and Eurocurrency markets.

The Eurocurrency markets have again expanded during the past year but with shorter maturities than in the previous period of expansion. The role of Centrale Rabobank as one of the managers and/or underwriters of locally and internationally syndicated loans to public and private sector borrowers in various countries continued to increase steadily and the bank was engaged in the issue of several types of securities, including straight bonds, notes and convertible bonds.

Centrale Rabobank participated both on a best-efforts basis and on a firm basis whereby the bank firmly undertakes to place fully a part of the issue. However, in the light of the increased risks for the banking system and the bank's policy of gradual expansion in this field, firm syndications are agreed upon only for the highest quality of borrowers.

The bank endeavours to expand its range both geographically and in terms of the diversity of services provided and it expects that further underwriting operations will be undertaken during the coming year.

In project financing two major undertakings deserve special mention: The housebuilding project at Maarssen and the auction halls in South-Holland.

In 1975, Centrale Rabobank enlarged its interest in the real estate sector by providing advance financing for a sizeable housebuilding project at Maarssen. The entire project will be completed around 1987 and comprises 8,000 to 10,000 dwellings in all, as well as 20,000 and 17,000 sq. metres for shops and industrial enterprises, respectively. 1,350 dwellings have already been completed during the first stage and another 2,500 planned for the second stage are now under construction.

Also in 1975 six fruit and vegetable auction societies merged in the province of South-Holland to create a new system of auction halls with a trade centre at Barendrecht. The entire area covers 36 hectares, of which approximately 11 hectares are taken up by buildings.

Total sales per annum by the auction are around 120 million guilders. The greater part of the finance required was provided by Centrale Rabobank.

The Annual General Meeting of the Rabobank organization appointed Mr. P. J. Lardinois Chairman of the Executive Board of Centrale Rabobank with effect from January 1st, 1977. In that capacity Mr. Lardinois will succeed Dr. A. J. Verhage, who will retire at the end of December 1976.

In May 1956, Mr. Lardinois was appointed agriculture attaché to the Netherlands embassy in London. He held this position until September 1963 when he was elected to the Second Chamber of the States General. He was at the same time a member of the European Parliament from October 1963. During this period he also served on the boards of several agricultural organizations. He resigned these functions when he was appointed Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries on April 5th, 1967. On January 6th, 1973, Mr. Lardinois was appointed to the Commission of the European Communities, especially charged with agricultural affairs.



Large housebuilding project at Maarssen, Holland

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Shareholders at a Glance

Name	Balance Sheet Total*)	Number of Offices	Share in LCB %
Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank - Taunusstor 3, 6000 Frankfurt/Main Germany – Tel.: 25631 LCB Directors: Dr. F. Viehoff, H. Guthardt, Dr. K.-H. Schneider-Gädicke, F. Strunz	£ 39,751,318,764 as of Dec. 31, 1975	19,500	50.24
Andelsbanken A/S Danebank International Division 37, Vester Farimagsgade 1504 Copenhagen V Denmark, Tel.: 14 33 82 LCB Director: M. Taaning Johansen	£ 735,188,000 as of Dec. 31, 1975	797	5.02
Banca Nazionale dell'Agricoltura Via Salaria, 231, Rome, Italy, Tel.: 8 58 81 LCB Director: Dr. U. Quarania	£ 4,295,388,000 as of Dec. 31, 1975	142	2.51
Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel 34, rue du Wacken 67002 Strasbourg-Cedex, France Tel.: 32 48 41 LCB Director: R. Goergler	£ 1,363,134,650 as of Dec. 31, 1975	1,100	2.51
Caisse Nationale de Crédit Agricole 91–93, boulevard Pasteur 75015 Paris, France Tel.: 5 38 52 02 LCB Director: A. Jeancourt-Galignani	£ 25,603,500,000 as of Dec. 31, 1975	9,000	7.54
Centrale Rabobank Beneluxlaan 33, Utrecht The Netherlands, Tel.: 36 91 11 LCB Director: Dr. G. J. M. Vlak	£ 8,477,000,000 as of Dec. 31, 1975	3,145	10.05
CERA – Centrale Raiffeisenkas Minderbroedersstraat 8 3000 Leuven, Belgium Tel.: 22 79 31	£ 972,480,489 as of Dec. 31, 1975	1,000	2.51
Föreningsbankernas Bank Grev Turegatan 30 102 40 Stockholm, Sweden Tel.: 22 43 20 LCB Director: I. Johnsélius	£ 1,265,470,000 as of Dec. 31, 1975	750	2.51
Genossenschaftliche Zentralbank AG - Herrengasse 1, 1011 Vienna, Austria, Tel.: 63 26 36 LCB Director: Dr. H. Klauhs	£ 4,855,000,000 as of Dec. 31, 1975	1,982	10.05
Osuuspankkien Keskuspankki Oy Arkadiankatu 23, 00100 Helsinki, Finland, Tel.: 44 00 41 LCB Director: S. S. Konttinen	£ 1,886,641,915 as of Dec. 31, 1975	1,195	2.51
S.G. Warburg & Co. Ltd. 30 Gresham Street, London EC2, Great Britain Tel.: 6 00 45 55 LCB Director: T. H. Peischek	£ 459,725,000 as of March 31, 1975	1	4.55

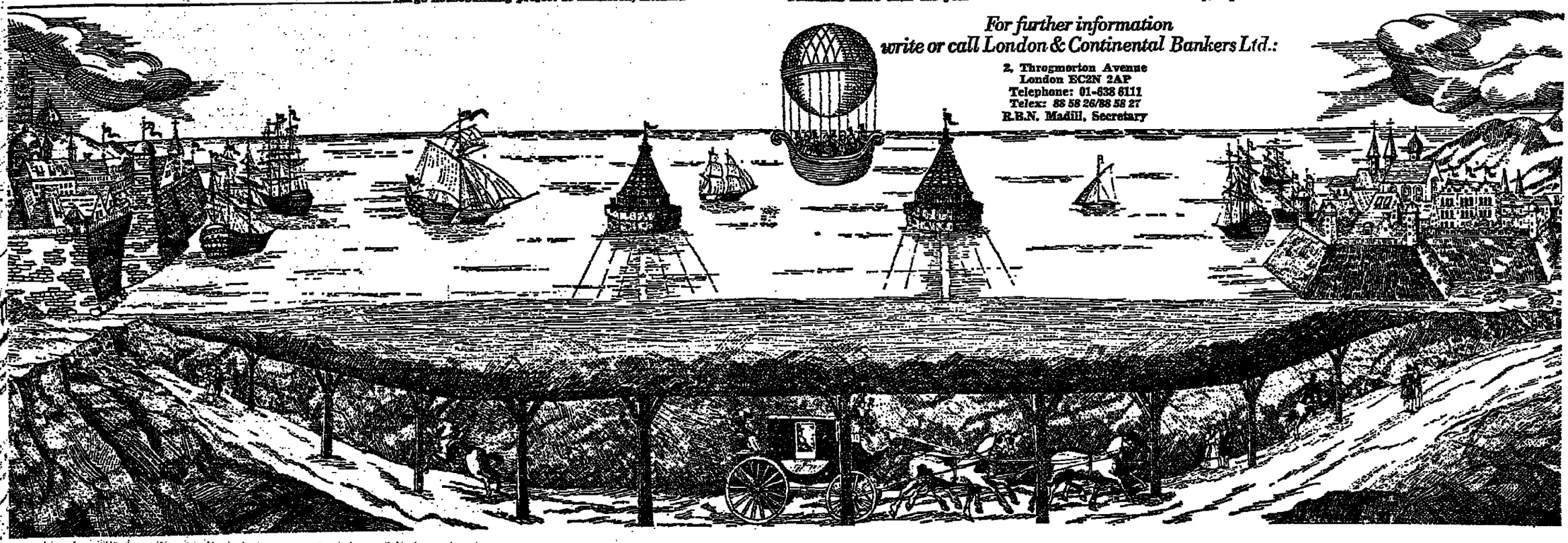
*) These totals include the integrated member institutions.

B.C.W. Jonker appointed LCB Chief Executive Europe



Mr. B.C.W. Jonker, who studied economics at the University of Rotterdam, started his career in 1964 when for two years he worked for French banks both in Holland and in France. After that he joined his family stock broking company in Amsterdam which became part of the Lloyds Bank Group in 1969.

Up to May of this year, Mr. Jonker worked for Lloyds Bank International, latterly as Manager, International Financial Services responsible for the Netherlands.



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Outlines of New Industrial Society Begin to Emerge in West Europe

By A.H. Raskin

NEW YORK, July 22 (NYT).—The outlines of a new industrial society have begun to emerge in Western Europe. Confrontations between unions and employers are slowly giving way to accommodations aimed at peaceful social change.

The dimensions of the change are obscured by the current upheavals in national currency systems, the lack of governmental stability in Italy and the shockwaves generated by a worsening of British unemployment last month. But these same factors hold the potential for persuading the centers of power in the European economies of the need for more cooperation, not less.

In place of strikes and inflationary wage settlements, the trend is toward accords designed to link wage-price stability with economic reform and with incentives for sustained industrial growth. Workers are getting a larger voice in corporate decision-making although debate still rages over where to draw the line between worker involvement and worker control.

Industrialists in West Germany and Britain, at least, are receiving governmental and union assurance that profitability is no longer a dirty word. The boundaries of collective bargaining are being extended far beyond the bread-and-butter concerns of U.S. unions.

Search for Alternatives

The search for alternatives to old conceptions of class conflict is spurred by the fears generated among unions and employers alike by inflation, unemployment and the struggle for export markets.

These threats to national economic survival are much the same as those that have impelled Communists in the West to jettison Soviet orthodoxy and profess a conversion to pluralistic freedom of choice.

Whether the altered mood of the established power blocs in most of the European Common Market countries will evaporate with a return to prosperity is unpredictable in this period of tenuous and still gingerly groping toward new relations. Even such architects of change as the British chancellor of the Exchequer,

News Analysis

Denis Healey, beg off when asked to speculate on either the durability or the philosophic significance of the shifts they have worked two years to engineer.

Yet the most tangible expressions of the new spirit are to be found in Britain. The Trades Union Congress has overwhelmingly endorsed a policy limiting wage increases in the next 12 months to 4.5 per cent, even though British inflation is still running at more than triple that rate. Time lost through strikes in the first year of the wage-restraint program dropped to less than half the high previous level.

Shop-Level Responsibility

The Confederation of British Industry, under its new chairman, Lord Watkinson, has stopped dragging its feet on such issues as the necessity of balancing pay curbs with price curbs and on the desirability of giving workers increased responsibility for decisions at the shop level.

The organization's current posture is one of trying to keep ahead of the Labor government by developing constructive proposals of its own on social issues instead of simply saying "no" to everything.

What is emerging is a design in which two-way negotiations over wages and working conditions yield increasingly to three-sided bargains on an economy-wide basis, with governments, unions and industries involved as full partners. This is a pattern with considerable precedent in West Germany and the Scandinavian countries. It is concerned with productivity and inflation control, but it is also concerned with the quality of working life.

This quest for "Social Contracts" stems from a growing conviction among European union chiefs and business executives as well as ranking public officials that any return to unrestricted collective bargaining on the U.S. model is improbable in the foreseeable future.

Role of Multinationals

Their belief that some form of incomes policy will be a semi-permanent fact of European life stems from awareness of the interdependence of all the industrialized countries and of the degree to which that interdependence has been heightened by the long reach of multinational corporations, nimbly leaping national boundaries and altering market balances by their decisions on where to build plants and where to ship goods.

Six weeks of discussion with key political and economic policymakers in European production centers make it clear that the evolving relationships entail a reshaping of the framework of industrial society, not merely a patchwork aimed at speeding recovery from the 1974-75 recession or putting a brake on inflation.

Leaders of industry and finance are as outspoken as unionists or heads of Socialist governments in acknowledging that new institutional structures with a humanistic base must be developed in the work place if the discontents that reflected themselves in the vote of a third of the Italian electorate on the Communist line are not to become explosive in all of Western Europe.

'Sitting on a Volcano'

"We are sitting on a volcano and we cannot pretend that what happens in the factories is divorced from how the workers and their families feel about the whole industry-based society," the head of one of Britain's biggest companies said.

Since most European union leaders are Marxists, it is impossible to predict how much of capitalism and how much of Socialism will be reflected in the final mix. The interesting thing at this stage is how little ideology in the doctrinaire sense appears to dictate the current approaches of either management or labor. Indeed, a considerable reversal of customary roles is often evident.

Thus the dominant Communist-led Union Federation in Italy is more receptive to wage curbs as a necessary answer to national problems than are its Christian Democratic partners in a working alliance that also embraces the Socialist unions. Similarly, employers in Britain have moved well away from their habitual identification with the Conservative party on economic issues and openly applaud the Labor government's success on the second phase of its incomes policy.

Such expressions of the collaborative spirit in both the United States and Europe have caused some critics to warn of the danger that overclose bonds between the concentrated power of big business and big labor could distort the democratic process by enabling them to force their will on government in the manner of a corporate state.

Private Investment

The governmental role in the new design transcends such standard concerns of the welfare state as improved worker housing, child-care centers and measures to aid the jobless. It entails sophisticated use of tax policy to make the burdens of austerity less onerous for those at the bottom of the income ladder and less confiscatory for those at the top. Nationalization has moved down the priority ladders: encouragement for private financing of industry has moved up.

In recognition of the new trend, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development has called employer representatives from all the Western countries to a seminar in Paris in November. Its aim is to consider new strategies for relations with unions and government in a global economy in which "collective bargaining can no longer be carried out in isolation from its wider social and economic implications."

In the United States, meanwhile, the strong disposition among U.S. employers and unions is to treat collective bargaining as a private matter, with government an unwelcome intruder. Experiments aimed at greater worker involvement in corporate decision-making remain few in number and proceed against a backdrop of general hostility by most or organized labor and management. Wage-price controls are anathema to the high command on both sides.

11 U.S. Areas Suggested As Air Gateways to Europe

By Richard Witkin

NEW YORK, July 22 (NYT).—In what officials called potentially the most important decision on air routes in years, the Civil Aeronautics Board has recommended that 11 additional metropolitan areas in the United States be permitted direct airline service to Europe.

The CAB also proposed yesterday that Delta Air Lines and Northwest Airlines be given their first transatlantic routes.

Before such services may begin, the proposals are subject to approval by the White House and to acceptance by the foreign nations involved.

Aviation sources in Washington consider it unlikely that President Ford will act on the proposals before the November election. They reason that, if he is the Republican party's candidate for re-election, he could antagonize more voters than he would please by his decisions.

Cities Listed

The metropolitan areas that would become international "gateways" under the CAB recommendation would be Atlanta, Tampa, Fla., New Orleans, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Denver, Kansas City, Minneapolis-St. Paul, Houston and Dallas-Fort Worth.

There are now nine such gateways, a CAB spokesman said. They are New York, Washington-Baltimore, Boston, Miami, Los Angeles, Seattle, Portland, Ore., Chicago and Detroit.

The element of the board decision that seems certain to draw the most debate is the proposed awards of transatlantic routes to Delta and Northwest.

Delta would be allowed to provide service to London, long regarded as a lucrative source of nonstop overseas business, from Atlanta as well as from Dallas-Fort Worth and Houston. Delta would compete with Pan American World Airways from Texas.

Scandinavian Rights

Northwest would be permitted to fly from New York and six other cities to Glasgow and to points in Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland and Iceland.

In essence, Northwest would be taking over a huge portion of the Scandinavian rights that Pan American has held but has largely declined to use in recent years because of its severe economic problems. Northwest and Delta are both financially healthy enterprises.

The CAB's decision was made by a vote of 3 to 1, with an abstention. The dissent was by the board's chairman, John Robson. He said:

"I seriously question the wisdom of the award, where we can anticipate that there will be a significant diversion of transatlantic traffic from Pan American and Trans World Airlines."

Pan American's chairman, William Seawell, immediately issued a "preliminary" statement assailing the board for its decision, saying: "Pan Am has again been denied simple justice from the CAB, which for the third time this year reversed a favorable, thoughtful decision of its expert administrative law judge."

This reference was to recommendations that Pan Am be awarded routes from Miami to Los Angeles and from the Pacific island of Saipan to Japan.

U.S. Anti-Bias Action Ordered Against 46 School Districts

WASHINGTON, July 22 (AP).—A federal judge ordered the Department of Health, Education and Welfare yesterday to move against 46 public school districts outside the South for alleged failures to desegregate their schools.

But Martin Gerry, director of HEW's Office of Civil Rights, protested later that the government had already taken the proper actions against the districts "in virtually all instances" or the districts were voluntarily desegregating their schools.

He indicated that the department would appeal the order.

New York City schools and those in Los Angeles, Chicago, Omaha, Neb., and Hartford, Conn., were among those cited in the order by U.S. District Judge John Sirica.

The actions he ordered taken within the next 60 to 120 days, if upheld, could lead to the end of federal aid for those school districts under Title 6 of the 1964 Civil Rights Act.

"I regret that the judge felt it appropriate to take this action, particularly in light of his open acknowledgment that the record in the case before him was stale. The record before the judge was indeed stale," Mr. Gerry said.

Failed in Duties

But Judge Sirica said that HEW officials had "failed in their duties."

"The substantial delays of from 1 1/2 to 8 years without bringing these investigations to conclusions, during which time the school districts involved have continued to receive federal financial assistance, violate the agency's own regulations and the express intent of Congress in Title 6, the judge ruled.

The plaintiffs in the case—the NAACP Legal Defense Fund—had accused HEW of failing to enforce the desegregation requirements of the law in Northern and Western states the way the government has done in the South.

Mr. Gerry said that "investigations have been completed in each of the 46 districts listed." Only New York City's public schools remain under active investigation, he said.

Of the 45 other cases, Mr. Gerry said, 21 "voluntary compliance plans have been negotiated and accepted. Four districts are currently involved in administrative enforcement proceedings. One is before a federal court. In 16 cases, the department has made a final determination of noncompliance and is preparing to take formal enforcement action."

Three of the remaining nine districts "have submitted or will soon submit voluntary compliance plans which most likely will be accepted. In only six cases has the voluntary compliance process not been completed," Mr. Gerry said.

Warrants Issued In California in Kidnapping of 27

MADERA, Calif, July 22 (NYT).—Warrants were issued here yesterday for the arrest of at least three San Mateo County residents in connection with the kidnapping last Thursday of 26 summer students and their bus driver from nearby Chowchilla.

While officials did not release the names of the suspects, it was learned that they are sons of prominent residents in the community of Portola Valley, West of Palo Alto.

One was described by officials familiar with the case as the son of a San Francisco businessman and the two others as sons of a doctor in the area.

The businessman's son was reported to have been well acquainted with the quarry where the 27 kidnap victims were held in a buried moving-van trailer until their escape Friday night.

"Someone had to be knowledgeable about that quarry and be able to operate there with impunity because it would take at least a day to dig the trench and bury that van," said a detective, who refused to be identified.

German Terrorist Is Arrested by Police in Athens

ATHENS, July 22 (UPI).—West German terrorist Rolf Pohle, who supplied weapons to the Baader-Meinhof band of urban guerrillas, was arrested here late yesterday, police said today.

In March, 1974, Pohle was sentenced to six years and five months in prison for illegal-arms purchases. But a year later he was one of five terrorists released by the West Germans and flown to Yemen in exchange for the release of Peter Lorentz, a West Berlin Christian Democratic leader whom the guerrillas had kidnapped.

An Athens police spokesman said that Pohle was recognized in the city's Central Constitution Square by police, who arrested him.

In Berlin yesterday, police recaptured convicted terrorist Monika Berberich, one of four convicted or suspected woman terrorists who escaped from a prison there on July 7.

Criminal investigators, acting on a tip-off, rushed the 33-year-old former lawyer's assistant as she was walking along the Kurfuerstendamm, authorities reported.

Police said that when they tried to handcuff her, on the street, Miss Berberich tried to fire a pistol but was overpowered.

Women Foil Kazakhstan Bank Robbery

MOSCOW, July 22 (Reuters).—Armed and disguised with stocking masks and false beards, three robbers burst into a savings bank in the Kazakhstan village of Menovoye—only to be overpowered by women cashiers.

According to the Communist party daily Pravda, two of the women disarmed one of the would-be robbers and pushed him into another room, and a third woman grappled with the other men, managing to grab hold of a pistol.

Two of the robbers were sentenced to 15 years and the other to 10 years, the paper said today.

Obituaries

Sir Mortimer Wheeler, 85, A Top British Archaeologist

LONDON, July 22 (Reuters).—Sir Mortimer Wheeler, 85, a leading British archaeologist, died today at his home in Leatherhead.

Sir Mortimer led several important expeditions which resulted in new knowledge on Roman Britain, including excavations of the Roman city of Verulamium—St. Albans—north of London.

Much of his work was devoted to India, Pakistan and Asia and he wrote several books on the early histories of the Indian subcontinent.

From 1944-48, he was director-general of archaeology in India. Later he was appointed adviser in archaeological matters to the dominion of Pakistan from 1948-50.

Sir Mortimer led government missions from India to Iran and Pakistan from 1945 to 1946. He also toured the world lecturing.



Keystone.

Sir Mortimer Wheeler

Social Democratic and Peasant parties.

He held a parliamentary seat from 1945 to 1949, when the Communist party took power. Thereafter, he devoted himself to his priestly duties in Budapest.

Earle Combs

NEW YORK, July 22 (NYT).—Earle Combs, 77, a member of the Baseball Hall of Fame, who was the leadoff man in the New York Yankee "murderers' row" batting order that featured Babe Ruth and Lou Gehrig, died yesterday in Richmond, Ky.

His major league career spanned 12 seasons, from 1924 to 1935, all with the Yankees. He had a .325 career batting average and led the American League in triples three times.

His finest season was in 1927, when he batted .356 and led the league with 231 hits.

The Rev. Istvan Balogh

BUDAPEST, July 22 (AP).—The Rev. Istvan Balogh, 82, a former non-Communist party leader and Catholic priest, who was an outstanding figure of the short-lived postwar coalition period in Hungary, died here yesterday.

Father Balogh first headed his own Hungarian Independence party, then became secretary-general of the majority Smallholders party. He was noted for his diplomatic skills in difficult negotiations with the other political groups, the Communist.

Gas Attack Foils Holdup

MILAN, July 22 (UPI).—Service station attendant Gioacchino de Astis scared a would-be robber today by dousing him with gasoline from his pump. The man fled by car, firing pistol shots. Mr. de Astis, 56, was cut by flying glass.

Japan Concludes Paying $1 Billion In War Damages

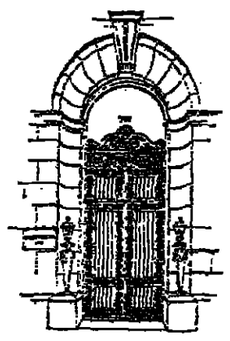
TOKYO, July 22 (AP).—Japan closed the books today on a total of more than $1 billion in reparations payments under the San Francisco Peace Treaty to four Asian countries its troops ravaged during World War II.

The program ended with the completion of $550 million in reparations payments to the Philippines. The final installment this year was $17.5 million.

Japan also paid $300 million to Burma between 1955 and 1965, $39 million to South Vietnam between 1960 and 1965 and $223.1 million to Indonesia between 1958 and 1970.

The Foreign Ministry said China, India, Cambodia and Laos relinquished their rights to demand reperations.

But to compensate for "suffering caused by Japan during World War II," the ministry said, Japan later agreed to provide grants-in-aid. In addition to reparations, Burma demanded and was given a similar grant of $140 million in 1965, the ministry said.



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A Face-Lift: One Woman's Reaso

By Nan Robertson

NEW YORK (NYT).—Joyce, it would seem, has everything.

She is an attractive, even lovely, woman in her early 50s. She is a New Yorker, on the threshold of big success in a late-blooming business career she loves. Although she is by no means rich, she earns a good salary. She was married to her third husband, an appealing and attentive spouse, about two years ago. She has two grown daughters, and grandchildren whose photos she shows off to one and all. She has let her hair grow naturally gray and will tell her exact age—if asked.

Last month, Joyce had a complete face-lift.

Virtually everybody to whom she disclosed her decision shortly before her operation was stunned. "But why?" they invariably asked, in shock and bafflement. "Why are you doing it? You look terrific. You've got a great life. You've got everything anybody ever wanted." Joyce simply smiled.

Her reasons for this radical step—one that can be frightening, even repugnant, to those who have never suffered disfigurement from birth or by injury—proved typical. Plastic surgeons in New York and elsewhere in the United States, including Joyce's own doctor, said the vast majority of their patients "do it for themselves." "because they want to look younger," "pride in oneself, which is different from sheer vanity."

Joyce, promised anonymity, agreed to tell her story.

'Totally Selfish'

"What I did was totally selfish—for what I saw when I looked in the mirror," she said. "As long as it bothered me looking in the mirror, I felt it was important to me."

She went on: "For the first 30 years of my life I was beautiful—really beautiful. Everybody said so. When I married and began raising my children, I was told by my first husband and my sister that the only thing I had was my looks, but no brains." By the age of 44, although others may not have been aware of it, her reflection showed her that her beautiful face, slightly and inevitably, had begun to sag.

The dark circles and tiny pouches under her eyes that she had inherited from her parents, faintly visible from the age of 18, had become more apparent. She went to a plastic surgeon. He erased them. It was quick, painless and, three days later, "a little bit green" and wearing dark glasses, a jubilant Joyce was out lunching with friends.

She had begun her career in her late 30s. With her wits, talent and zest for hard work, it slowly took hold. She was busy and fulfilled in a new way.

Hooded Look

"About three years ago," Joyce said, "I began to feel very jowly. The fatty part over the eyes had come back; I had a kind of hooded look and very bad lines from too much sun around the upper and lower lips.

"I have one face, and no intention of giving it to just anybody to experiment with," she told herself. And so, realistic and thorough as she is, she checked "everybody in New York."

She had heard the name bandied about over quite a period of an up-and-coming plastic surgeon who had trained in Brazil under Ivo Pitanguy and other surgeons, in New York and New Jersey, with excellent reputations.

"I was enchanted," she said. "One thing he had that none of the others had. He listened. He wanted to know why I was doing this. He gave me confidence. I told him I felt I could easily look 10 years younger minus the fatty tissue and the jowls."

Took Notes

He took copious notes of the conversation, she said. Further, he immediately dictated those notes and his impressions "to achieve total recall," with the patient still sitting there in front of him.

Joyce told him that she wanted to "shoot the works" and have not only a face-lift but a chemical face peel.

According to her surgeon, the peel would remove most lines around the mouth, be painful initially and form a scab that lasts about 10 days. When this fell off, it would reveal a smooth but dark pink to red skin. The discoloration would last anywhere from six weeks to six months. Some patients go as long as a year before the natural pigmentation of the skin returns.

Her doctor warned that after the peel was done, "any protracted exposure to sun is dangerous because it causes the area to remain swollen and can contribute to permanent discoloration." The remedy for this, he said, is to use a "sun-block for the first six months after peeling."

Joyce's operation, which "represented a considerable financial sacrifice for me," (over $4,500) is now weeks behind her.

Final Week

About two to three weeks before she took the final plunge and entered the hospital, she experienced what she called "the big scare."

"I thought, 'I still have time to get out.' All my well-meaning friends were saying I didn't need it, and that annoyed me. By the final week, I was still apprehensive but I couldn't wait for it to be over," she said.

Joyce's doctor had already briefed her with great precision about what he was going to do during the operation.

She entered the hospital on a Thursday, was wheeled to the operating floor the next morning at 9, blacked out under a general anesthetic and was on the table three and a half hours.

When Joyce came to, there was a kind of nun's wimple of bandages wrapped around her face, with the nose, eyes and mouth free. The area of the chemical peel had been taped.

She said that she felt "very bad pain for two days, but they were generous with pain-killers." Joyce said that if she complained, one nurse's response was: "You wanted it, didn't you?"

Joyce sat up the third day, looked in a mirror at "this green and red purple horror, all swollen," and burst into tears. She was home by the fourth day after the operation. Two weeks later, she began looking n natural, with less swelling discoloration.

Some Advice

Joyce wanted to make an portant psychological point" any woman contemplating a eral face-lift. She said: "If were a homely girl to begin don't go into this operation pecting to come out a ra beauty. If you looked like Ph Diller (who has had a face-l you're not going to wind up Shirley Temple. What a ge face-lift does for you is to away wrinkles and years.

"The psychological truth face-lift is: You are going to you 10 years ago, no better, worse."

Today, still not herself, st semi-recluse on a rollercoaste depression succeeded by optim Joyce feels "it will be th months from now until I can a truthful answer as to whe it was worth the money and pain."

According to both doctor patient, it will be six months ter the operation before the Joyce will finally emerge.

The Greek Singer Who Speak For the Younger Generation

By Willard Manus

ATHENS (IHT).—"The second Dylan?" The bearded and bespectacled man smiled and said softly but firmly, "Please, I'd rather be known as the first Savvopoulos."

His full name is Dionysios Savvopoulos and while he is virtually unknown outside of Greece, the 32-year-old folksinger-composer's influence here, especially among the young, is so great and widespread that a new record or concert by him is big news.

Comparisons with Bob Dylan are inevitable. Savvopoulos is a poet, a troubadour, someone whose voice, lyrics and music speak for, and to, a generation.

But unlike Dylan, who has managed to become a rebel spokesman and multi-millionaire show-business personality, Savvopoulos has paid a heavy price for his fame. Few of his 50-odd songs are revolutionary or even overtly political, but during the junta years the colonels put him in jail.

"Like most politicians, the colonels wanted to control the youth. One way to do that is to control the artists, of course, to stop or frighten them from speaking out," he said. During the 7-year military reign, Savvopoulos was constantly harassed by the authorities. His concerts were censored, the clubs he appeared at were often closed down, and eventually he was arrested and sent to prison. He spent 40 days in jail but managed to write two songs while there—a considerable feat for a man who usually writes three or four songs a year.

Savvopoulos says that his prison time taught him some valuable lessons. "I learned lots of things that I couldn't have learned in night clubs or even in the streets. Above all, I learned that a thief or prostitute is beaten and tortured as a matter of course in a Greek prison. It happens all the time to them, whereas we political prisoners had to face the rough stuff only once in a while."

Savvopoulos now feels that he has a duty to defend those still behind bars in Greece. "Basically, there is no one to protect or help you if you break the law in this country. But that must change. We must apply all the pressure we can to try and reach and educate people to the plight of the ordinary prisoner, because what he is suffering is all out of proportion to his crime."

Even before prison, Savvopoulos was no stranger to the hard life. Born in the midst of the Greek civil war, he grew up in Thessaloniki, the child of a lower-middle-class family. A good student, he did classical studies, then entered law school. But he was never happy as a student.

Music, which he had always loved "to an extreme" (one of his first memories was of the town band that used to parade past his house; he imagined himself directing it) began to pull at Savvopoulos. In 1963 he dropped out of school and came to Athens with a borrowed guitar (which he still uses). He roamed about sleeping in deserted houses, taking odd jobs, dodging the police, writing his first songs (music and lyrics—he works on them simultaneously), auditioning at clubs and record companies.

His first break came when composer Mano Louizo heard his song "General Sun." Louizo introduced him to Mikis Theodorakis and many other well-known figures in the Athenian musical world. He made his first public appearances, singing at various clubs and folk concerts, but it was another two years before he made his name.

For the next seven years, Savvopoulos lived a harried, pressure-filled, precarious life. He would appear at a club only to have the place closed down by the police; then go on to a new club, a new group, bigger and better money, only to have the doors locked on him once again. It was during this period that he was jailed. After his release, he married and left Greece for France and Italy. "It didn't work," he said. "I can't be out of the spiritual climate of Greece. I'm a student of the Greek word."



Elliott Lan

Dionysios Savvopoulos

Today, with his follo Savvopoulos could make t tune singing in public, churn out records and lyrics. Bu has turned his back on the money, the fast life, and lives quietly and simply with wife's family, content to do album a year, an occasional cert.

"Playing in clubs is O.K.—e place has its secrets," he "but it just becomes too m of a business to perform e night. Ten to 20 days is but a whole season takes much out of you physically spiritually. Besides, I belie is wrong to perform for mi all the time. Art should be not for profit."

Savvopoulos became the professional singer in Gree give free as well as paid conc "At first, people didn't be these were going to be ope all. They said it wouldn't be up there, but a substitute double, or that at the last mi I would find an excuse not perform."

But in the end the Gr learned that Savvopoulos m it. He gave a series of con all over Greece, in cinemas open-air stadiums, at which admission was charged. "It a fantastic experience for al us," Savvopoulos recalled. make contact with an audi with no barriers in between compromise, no businessmen something incredible.

"I found that when art is f free, the fear and joy of l multiplied."

Having simplified his Savvopoulos has also found time to strike off in new di tions. In addition to publis a book of his lyrics (Yannis Ri called it "the best contempo Greek poetry we have"); Sa poulos has written a rock-o version of Aristophanes' " Birds," and has composed score for a motion picture, "Hi Day," directed by Papiellis V garis, which deals with the pr island of Makronisso (Black land), during the civil war y of 1947-50.

Despite the change in reg and the restoration of consti tional rights in Greece, ther still something about Savvo los's music and lyrics that th authorities. Even though Sa poulos stands among the affiliated left, supporting no party or line, he is still sub to unofficial censorship. His ords are freely sold but rarely are heard on the gov ment-controlled radio and t vision.

"There is no edict against Occasionally one of my lig shorter pieces will be aired at odd hour of the day. But as my major work, they don't no and they don't say yes something unspoken. The pe who spin the records sur understand that if they give time, they'll be out of a j Savvopoulos said. "For an ar who needs the sympathy and s port of his fellow humans, makes life awfully tough."

However, Savvopoulos has h for the future. He believes t Greece will change, achieve monacy and freedom. "Basica I am an optimist," he said.

INTERNATIONAL
BUSINESS **Herald Tribune** FINANCE
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
PARIS, FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1976

...nce Hikes ...k Rate to ... Per Cent

...rance Weakens ...xchange Mart

By Carl Gewirtz

..., July 22 (IHT).—France ...d its discount rate a sharp ...ntage points today to 9.5 ..., but the move failed to ...ch impact on the foreign ...e market, where the ...sed at 4.916 to the dollar. ...ncrease in the discount ...more symbolic than real ...supposed to stand at the ...the overall rate structure ...han the base, as it had ...r years. Nevertheless, an ...of that size signals that ...orities are relying on this ...olicy to defend the franc ...an through direct inter... in the foreign exchange ...rease had been anticipat... ...ort-term interest rates in ...few days had been higher ...8-per-cent discount rate ...g it cheaper for banks to ...oney from the central ...ther than tapping the ...arket, where overnight ...e currently 3 3/4 per cent. ...er, dealers were confused ...entral bank's failure to ...e opportunity of the ...gly large increase to be... ...g dollars in an effort to ...n the franc.

...terpretation is that of... ...e content to see the franc ...where it is. Another ex... ...a dealer suggested is ...many senior people at ...are on vacation and ...singular opportunity to ...r rate was flubbed.

...h the franc did close ...lowest levels of the day, ...rate was lower than ...'s 4.2070 to the dollar. ...ump to a 9.5-per-cent ...rate, analysts said, leaves ...t plenty of elbow room ...money-market rates ...necessary. The aim of ...short-term rates is two... ...enalizes speculators who ...l francs short in the for... ...ange market and it en... ...inflows of money look... ...high interest rates. By ...speculators out of the ...and by inducing money ...country, officials aim ...the value of the franc. ...ne rub is that higher in... ...ates also deter business ...rrowing money for new ...nts in plant and equip...

Bonn Study Urges Limits on Banks

By James Furlong

BONN, July 22 (AP-DJ).—A government-appointed monopolies commission recommended today that tight limits be placed on future direct bank participations in non-bank companies and it criticized banks for failing to cooperate in the commission's work.

The non-binding recommendation was contained in the commission's first report on competition. The report also suggested that government anti-trust regulations be strengthened to deal with what it said was a disturbing trend toward economic concentration. Not only should new concentrations be slowed but limited moves should be made to sever already existing corporate connections, it said.

The commission said firms owned fully or partly by the government were among those most active in the concentration process. In particular, it urged examination of the merger activities of VEBA, the 43.6 per cent government-owned energy and oil concern.

The commission also recommended that new acquisitions by banks of direct shares in industrial and commercial enterprises should be limited to 5 per cent of the firms' capital. It said that large bank participations in industry tend to distort competition among banks and among the non-banking firms involved and to create conflicts of interest between the banks' twin shareholder-broker role.

The bank limit would not directly affect existing bank shares in companies. But the commission recommended that banks with stakes of more than 5 per cent of non-banking companies should not be allowed to take part in capital increases of the companies.

Commission chairman Ernst Mestmaecker told a news conference that banks refused to cooperate in attempts to measure the influence of banking seats on companies' supervisory boards and to judge the repercussions of banks' proxy voting rights on shares left on deposit by customers. He said some declined to participate on grounds that the commission's work overlapped with that of a special commission established by the Finance Ministry to investigate the power of the nation's "universal" banks while others claimed that the commission did not have a legal right to the information sought.

A spokesman for the West German Banking Federation declined to make any general comment on the report. But he said the federation did not understand why the commission had decided upon the 5 per cent limit and not some larger figure.

Documenting the increasing trend toward concentration, the commission said that the 100 largest West German companies accounted for 24.6 per cent of total business turnover in 1974, up from 21.7 per cent in 1972. It said that almost every second merger being reported to the cartel office involves one of the 100 biggest firms.

The commission said that competition should be sharpened in the energy field to ensure the widest possible independence of suppliers. It said that official investment and price controls should be introduced if customers find they are not able to switch freely from one source of energy to another.

For utilities, it suggested that official supervisory powers be shifted from the states to a centralized federal authority.

The commission also proposed more liberal criteria be introduced for allowing the cartel office to establish the presumption that a merger would lead to an increase in a market-dominating position. This would ease current difficulties in hindering "vertical" and "conglomerate" fusions, it said.

Wants Tighter Anti-Trust Rules

Plessey's Profits Gain 4.7%

LONDON, July 22 (Reuters).—Net profits at Plessey rose 4.7 per cent in the first quarter ended in June, the electronics company reported today, on a 15.2-per-cent increase in sales.

Net profits totaled £5.34 million, up from £5.1 million in the year-ago period. Sales rose to £129 million from £122 million.

The company said it expects the upward trend in profits to continue. The improvement, particularly when compared with December and September quarters, results from progressive cost reductions and gradual market improvement, notably in the United States.

Chairman Sir John Clark said that in recent months the company has taken export orders worth tens of millions of pounds against fierce competition. Increased emphasis has been placed on exports to replace decreasing U.K. markets and to ensure a scale of operations necessary for international competitiveness.

The company noted that although its recent £28.3-million rights issue reduced net interest costs, most of the proceeds are being used for increased fixed assets and working capital to meet higher demand. But the result at this stage is a fall in earnings per share, to 2.27 pence from 2.73 pence in the year-ago period.

Finance director Eric Frye said most recent export orders are invoiced in foreign currencies. But overall about 50 per cent of total export sales are paid for in sterling.

Fuji Photo Net Up

TOKYO, July 22 (Reuters).—Consolidated net income at Fuji Photo Film rose 28 per cent in the first half ending April 30, the company said today.

Reporting the figures in U.S. dollars, the company said profits totaled $20.55 million compared with $16.03 million in the year-ago period. Net sales rose to $406.67 million from $350.67 million.

Goods Orders In U.S. Ahead 1.4% in June

But Trail Gain Of 3.8% in May

WASHINGTON, July 22 (AP-DJ).—New factory orders for durable goods rose $716 million, or 1.4 per cent, in June to a seasonally adjusted $50.4 billion, the Commerce Department said today.

The increase was smaller than May's downward revised 3.8-percent increase and also trailed the average monthly increase in March through June of 1.7 per cent.

The May increase had initially been estimated at 4.1 per cent but was revised down for additional data.

Unfilled orders for durables rose 1.4 per cent in June to an adjusted $116.76 billion. In May, they increased 1.2 per cent.

New orders for nondefense capital goods, considered a rough barometer of business capital spending plans, rose 2.3 per cent to an adjusted $11.93 billion. But May's increase initially reported at 2.4 per cent was revised downward to 1.2 per cent.

The department said new orders for transportation equipment were up 10.2 per cent in June, with most of the increase coming in the auto industry. Orders in the primary metals industries declined 8.5 per cent, with the decrease coming mainly in the steel industry.

"Nearly every industry" recorded an increase in unfilled orders for durables in June, the department said. The backlog for defense capital goods industries was up 4 per cent, the machinery industries' backlog rose 1.3 per cent and the transportation industries' was up 1.3 per cent.

Gold's Decline 'Good,' Burns Says

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, July 22 (NYT).—Arthur Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, said yesterday he believes that the recent decline in the price of gold is "on balance a good thing."

[In London, the price of gold fell today to $111.75 at the afternoon fixing from $113 an ounce yesterday. Dealers said volume was moderate.]

In an interview, Mr. Burns said the gold price movement called for no action or change in policy by either the U.S. government or the International Monetary Fund. The Treasury took the same view.

The IMF has scheduled another sale of 780,000 ounces of gold for Sept. 15. A spokesman said there is no plan "at the moment" to change that schedule. Two IMF sales of the same amount, the latest a week ago, have been cited as one reason for the drop in the price of gold on world markets.

Mr. Burns said the impact of the price drop on "international liquidity" was one reason he welcomed the decline. International liquidity is the term that usually applies to the grand total of world official monetary reserves. With gold still an important part of reserves, a decline in its price means a decline in liquidity.

"I have long been concerned that international liquidity has perhaps become excessive," Mr. Burns noted. If total world reserves are too large, according to a view shared by him, there can be an independent force for inflation in the world.

Mr. Burns also said he believed that the drop in the gold price was further evidence of a diminution of "inflationary psychology" around the world. Buyers of gold often buy in the belief that prices of all other things will rise rapidly and that gold is a good way to protect their purchasing power.

Edwin Yeo, Treasury under secretary for monetary affairs, said the recent gold price movements call for "no change in policy."

It is too early to say whether some member nations of the IMF will urge suspension of further gold sales. The sales are scheduled at the rate of 780,000 ounces every six weeks for the next two years at least. It would take a positive vote of the fund's 20-man executive board to make a change in the schedule, and the United States would have a major, though not controlling, voice in any such decision.

Two groups of nations might have an interest in suspending the scheduled gold sales, at least for a while.

The first is those European nations such as France that have long held gold as a major part of their reserves and therefore have an interest in its market value.

The second group is the less developed countries. The profits from the sale of the IMF gold will go to about 60 of the poorest of these countries to help them over difficulties with their balance of payments. The lower the market price of gold, the less the profit.

However, suspension of sales would prevent realization of any further profit, which amounted to about $130 million from the first two sales.

World Reserves Held Too Big

Stock Prices Edge Higher; Basic Money Supply Lower

NEW YORK, July 22 (IHT).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange recouped some modest losses early today and pointed higher for the second day in a row.

But turnover was relatively light as some investors apparently moved to the sidelines to await weekly banking figures, which were released after the close of trading.

The Federal Reserve reported that basic money supply, or M-1, declined by $300 million to $304.1 billion in the latest statement week. "I think it (money supply) will be viewed positive by Wall Street because it may suggest things are back on an even keel after the big rise in the aggregates a week earlier," said one analyst.

The more broadly defined M-2 rose $300 million during the week ended Wednesday to $705.2 billion.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 1.64 to 991.08.

Volume totaled 15.6 million shares compared with 18.35 million yesterday.

Kodak, a volume leader, fell 2 1/8 to 96 1/2. It reported higher profits for the second quarter, but industry analysts said they were below expectations.

Watkins-Johnson, which dropped nearly 3 yesterday following sharply lower earnings, slumped another 2 1/2 to 23. The company said it expects lower 1976 profits.

General Foods added 1 to 30 1/8, and brought to more than two points the advance the last two sessions. Yesterday, it predicted improved earnings.

Embart gained 1 1/2 to 36 3/8, while Superscope added 1 1/2 to 21 7/8.

Digital Equipment added 1 1/4 at 172 3/4, Du Pont 2 1/4 to 138 1/2 and National Semiconductor 1 3/4 to 43 7/8.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange declined with the index off 0.23 to 104.57.

American Science lost 3/4 to 13 1/4. But Syntex added 3/8 to 29, with Ryan Homes up 1/8 at 18 1/8.

In Chicago, farm commodity futures prices fell to limits after new heavy rains apparently improved growing conditions for crops in the ground.

The limit decline included 20 cents a bushel in soybeans, 10 cents in corn, 6 cents in oats, $10 a ton in soybean meal and 100 points, or 1 cent a pound, in soybean oil.

Good weather has continued to boost prospects that the Soviet Union will harvest one of its largest grain crops on record this year. And in Peking, the official Chinese news agency Hsinhua said that China had a record summer grain harvest.

Carli Elected to Post

ROME, July 22 (AP-DJ).—Guido Carli, former governor of the Bank of Italy, was formally elected today president of Confindustria.

Company Reports

American Brands

Second Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	1,025.0	1,014.0
Profits	32.4	42.9
Per Share	1.21	1.63
Six Months		
Revenue	2,046.0	1,962.0
Profits	69.0	74.9
Per Share	2.60	2.84

*Foreign currency adjustments reduced first-half net by $17.6 million compared with a gain of $4.3 million in the year-ago half.

Inco Ltd.*

Second Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	516.5	413.9
Profits	53.6	54.3
Per Share	0.72	0.73
Six Months		
Revenue	950.2	833.4
Profits	76.9	111.2
Per Share	1.03	1.49

*All figures in U.S. Dollars.

Kodak

Second Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	1,230.8	1,113.9
Profits	140.3	130.2
Per Share	0.87	0.81
First Half		
Revenue	2,373.7	2,103.4
Profits	258.4	226.1
Per Share	1.60	1.40

Minnesota Mining & Mfg.

Second Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	891.5	786.3
Profits	95.4	73.5
Per Share	0.83	0.64
Six Months		
Revenue	1,719.0	1,529.0
Profits	164.4	127.2
Per Share	1.43	1.11

National Distillers & Chemical

Second Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	353.5	306.9
Profits	22.6	14.6
Per Share	0.89	0.58
First Half		
Revenue	731.9	580.2
Profits	46.0	29.2
Per Share	1.82	1.17

Northrop

Second Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	305.0	247.1
Profits	9.8	5.5
Per Share	1.57	0.95
Share dil.	1.48	0.84

Revenue, Profit in Millions of Dollars.

Occidental Petroleum

Second Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	1,434.0	1,389.0
Profits	54.0	45.92
Per Share	0.84	0.72
Share dil.	0.68	0.59
Six Months		
Revenue	2,831.0	2,800.0
Profits	74.4	119.4
Per Share	1.08	1.96
Share dil.	0.93	1.56

Pfizer Inc.

Second Quarter	1976	1975*
Revenue	456.8	393.2
Profits	37.2	32.9
Per Share	0.53	0.47
Six Months		
Revenue	911.9	773.5
Profits	75.1	67.2
Per Share	1.07	0.96

*1975 figures restated to reflect accounting change for foreign currency translations.

Public Service Electric & Gas

Second Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	426.63	348.6
Profits	43.2	32.8
Per Share	0.55	0.45
Six Months		
Revenue	841.8	732.43
Profits	94.31	73.04
Per Share	1.29	1.05

Rockwell International

Third Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	1,312.1	1,165.7
Profits	32.5	24.4
Per Share	0.96	0.71

Signal Cos.

Second Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	621.1	572.9
Profits	16.7	18.3
Per Share	0.80	0.84
Six Months		
Revenue	1,173.6	975.7
Profits	25.2	24.5
Per Share	1.18	1.12

Standard Oil (Indiana)

Second Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	3,100.0	2,700.0
Profits	258.7	236.3
Per Share	1.76	1.61
Six Months		
Revenue	6,100.0	5,400.0
Profits	471.0	378.8
Per Share	3.21	2.58

United Brands

Second Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	607.1	551.6
Profits	9.8	7.3
Per Share	0.83	0.61
Six Months		
Revenue	1,165.0	1,032.1
Profits	12.4	2.9
Per Share	1.01	0.17

CSR

CSR Limited's profit nears US $50,000,000.

CSR Limited

SR Limited is pleased to report a record after tax consolidated profit of US $49.9 million (equivalent) r the year ended 31 March 1976. This was achieved espite a year of sluggish economic activity within ustralia and of general depression in international ade. Group debt raising of US $128 million was ugmented by a US $50 million share issue to finance owth plans.

	1976 US $ million	'76 on '75 % change
ross sales	1729.1	+17.4
rofit after tax	49.9	+10.3
sued capital	148.9	+20.0
otal assets	1331.5	+19.5

Sugar

ugar activities were again the largest contributor (S $19.2 million) to total profit. The amount of w sugar produced in Australia was a record despite cessive rain in many areas. World sugar stocks mained tight and the market was generally firm.

Building and construction aterials

spite some remaining softness in the Australian rket, profit was US $12.7 million, 60% up on last r's result. Cost control, some price increases and oduct rationalisation were the contributing factors.

Minerals and chemicals

nerals and chemicals activities contributed profit JS $14.5 million. Some reduction in profits from n ore and bauxite/alumina was more than made by increased profits from coal.

CSR Limited, 1 O'Connell Street, Sydney, Australia, 2000.

Exchange rate: 14/7/76 $A1 = US $1.23

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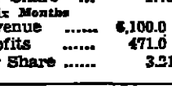
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New York: Republic National Bank, 452 Fifth Avenue



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All these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

New Issues

$200,000,000

Rockwell International Corporation

$100,000,000

9¾% Sinking Fund Debentures Due July 15, 1996

$100,000,000

8.90% Notes Due July 15, 1986

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. — Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated

Dillon, Read & Co. Inc. — The First Boston Corporation — Goldman, Sachs & Co. — Salomon Brothers

Bache Halsey Stuart Inc. — Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co. Incorporated — Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette Securities Corporation

Drexel Burnham & Co. Incorporated — Hornblower & Weeks-Hemphill, Noyes Incorporated

E. F. Hutton & Company Inc. — Kidder, Peabody & Co. Incorporated — Lazard Frères & Co.

Lehman Brothers Incorporated — Loeb, Rhoades & Co. — Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis Incorporated

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Wertheim & Co., Inc. — White, Weld & Co. Incorporated — Dean Witter & Co. Incorporated

Bear, Stearns & Co. — L. F. Rothschild & Co. — Shearson Hayden Stone Inc.

Shields Model Roland Securities Incorporated — Weeden & Co. Incorporated

ABD Securities Corporation — Basle Securities Corporation

Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank — Daiwa Securities America Inc.

Robert Fleming Incorporated — Kleinwort, Benson Incorporated — New Court Securities Corporation

The Nikko Securities Co. International, Inc. — Nomura Securities International, Inc. — UBS-DB Corporation

Vereins- und Westbank Aktiengesellschaft — Yamaichi International (America), Inc.

July 21, 1976

NYSE Nationwide Trading, July 21—Closing Prices

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
29⅝	22¾	ACF Ind 1.80	9	9	35¼	34½	35¼	— ¼
4	1⅞	AJ Industris	6	18	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅛
23⅝	13⅝	AMF Inc 1.24	12	105	21½	21	21¼	
17⅝	12¼	APLCorp 1	5	26	14¼	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅛
66	42⅝	ARASV 1.06	16	77	55	55	55⅛	— ⅛
23	16¼	ASALtd .80		431	20½	19⅞	20⅛	+ ⅛
11¼	7¼	ATOInc .24	5	55	8⅝	8¼	8⅜	+ ¼
42	27¼	AbbtLab .88	16	170	42⅛	41	41	— ⅞
10¼	6⅛	AcmeClv .50	11	27	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	
4	2⅝	AdmDg .04	7	9	3⅛	3	3	
10	9⅝	AdmEx .91e		66	11¼	11	11⅛	
6⅛	4	Adms Millis	5	6	5	5	5	
13⅛	7⅛	Addressog	16	127	10⅛	10⅛	10½	— ⅛
1⅞	⅛	Advlnv .18e		43	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	+ ⅛
38	27⅛	AetnaLf 1.08	15	375	29⅛	28⅛	29	+ ⅛
45	38⅛	AetnaLf pf 2		4	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	— 1
9⅛	4⅛	Aguirre Co	5	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
14⅛	3⅛	Ahmans .22	6	4	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
6⅛	2⅛	Aileen Inc		15	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
82⅛	68⅛	AirPrd .28b	18	134	75⅛	74⅛	74⅞	— ¾
39⅛	37⅛	AirPd wi		5	38	38	38	— ⅛
13	11⅛	Airbn F	15	20	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	17⅛	Aircoinc 1	9	636	23⅛	22⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
35⅛	17	Akzona 1.20	70	10	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
107⅛	101⅛	AlaPw pf 11		z1140	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	
101⅛	93	AlaP pf 9.44		z570	97	97	97	+ ½
87⅛	77⅛	AlaP pf 8.28		z100	85	85	85	
[illegible]	[illegible]	AlaskIn .20e	5	33	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
[illegible]	14	Albanyln .60	13	22	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	5⅛	AlbertoC .36	23	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
22⅛	17⅛	Albertsn .72	9	22	21⅛	21	21	— ⅛
39⅛	19⅛	AlcanAlu .40	104	453	28⅛	28	28	— ⅛
[illegible]	12⅛	AlcoStd .72	5	25	17⅛	16⅛	17	
28	21⅛	A conLb .28	21	17	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	5⅛	Alexdrs .36e	5	38	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	7⅛	AllegCp .15e	22				11	— ⅛
43⅛	25⅛	AllgLud 1.60	6	16	30	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
45⅛	32⅛	AllgLud pf 3		28	45	44⅛	45	— ⅛
20	16⅛	AllgPw 1.60	6	316	18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
20	9⅛	AllenGrp .60	10	19	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
44⅛	33⅛	AlldCh 1.80	9	145	39⅛	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	8⅛	AlldMnt .60	7	56	13	12⅛	12⅛	
15⅛	10⅛	AlldProd .60		1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
57⅛	44⅛	AlldStr 1.70	7	114	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	— ⅛
6	2⅛	A ld Supmkt		153	5	4⅛	5	+ ⅛
25⅛	11⅛	AllisChal .60	9	580	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	6⅛	AllrlAut .40	5	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	6⅛	AlphaP Ind		10	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
58	38⅛	Alcoa 1.40	35	177	56⅛	55⅛	56⅛	
41⅛	32⅛	AmalSug 3a	3	6	39⅛	39	39	
60⅛	47	Amax 1.75	14	105	58⅛	57⅛	57⅛	— ⅛
77⅛	67⅛	Amax pfB 3		2	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	
22⅛	14⅛	AMBAC .80	9	30	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
37⅛	27⅛	Amrc pf 2.60		x4	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	
24⅛	16⅛	AHess .30b	6	226	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
57⅛	45⅛	AHes pf 3.50		26	56⅛	55⅛	56	— 1
21⅛	13⅛	AAirFilt .48	8	105	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	8⅛	Am Airlin		5950	16⅛	15⅛	16	— ⅛
9	4⅛	Amcord .34	8	17	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	11⅛	AmBaker 1	4	4	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
43⅛	35⅛	ABrnds 2.20	8	66	41⅛	40⅛	41⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	2	ABrnd pf .70		5	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
39⅛	26⅛	AmBdcst .80	22	428	37⅛	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	9⅛	AmBldM .40	7	4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
36⅛	30⅛	AmCan 2.20	8	147	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	21	ACan pf 1.75		1	22⅛	22⅛	22	— ⅛
3	1⅛	AmCen Mtg		12	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
15⅛	12⅛	Am Credit		724	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
28⅛	22⅛	ACyan 1.50	8	520	25⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	7⅛	Am Distill		4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	19⅛	ADistTel .64	10	25	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	4⅛	AmDualVt		5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	20⅛	AmElPw 2	8	575	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
15	10	AFamily .25	7	55	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
14	7⅛	AmFinSy pf		2020	8⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	2⅛	AmFin Sys		46	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	22⅛	AGIBd 1.96e		53	24⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	15	AGenCv 1.32		18	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ½
29⅛	12⅛	AGnIns .43	7	69	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
24⅛	22⅛	A Glnpf 1.80		12	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
17⅛	13⅛	AGIns pf .90		5	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
18⅛	13	AmHoist .60	4	61	16⅛	15⅛	16	— ⅛
37⅛	31⅛	AmHome 1	21	575	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	
37⅛	29⅛	AmHosp .48	21	345	34⅛	33⅛	34⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Am Invest		22	3⅛	3	3	
10⅛	5⅛	A Medici .12	7	42	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
8⅛	5⅛	A Medicorp	5	155	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
7⅛	4⅛	Am Motors	7	384	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
37⅛	32⅛	ANatR 2.64	7	86	36	35⅛	35⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	8⅛	AmSeat .30e	6	8	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
14	8⅛	AShip 1.07t	7	14	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
27⅛	16⅛	AmStand 1	8	284	26⅛	25⅛	26	+ ⅛
76⅛	54⅛	A Stdpf 4.75		18	74	73⅛	74	+ 1
8⅛	6⅛	AmSterll .30	12	34	7⅛	7	7⅛	
32	25⅛	AmStrs 1.90	5	50	30⅛	30	30⅛	+ ⅛
58⅛	50⅛	AmT&T 3.80	11	990	57⅛	56⅛	56⅛	
61⅛	55	AmT&Tpf 4		49	60	59⅛	59⅛	+ ⅛
47⅛	43⅛	ATT pfA3.64		2	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	— ⅛
48⅛	45	ATT pfB3.74		6	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	
10⅛	8⅛	AWatWk .70	6	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
18	15⅛	AW4.1pf 1.43		z1930	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
14	12⅛	AW prf 1.25		z100	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	5⅛	AmesD .12e	4	6	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	19⅛	Ametek 1.20	8	44	22⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
19⅛	14⅛	Amfacinc 1	6	23	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
35⅛	26	AMPInc .41	45	471	34	33⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
12	5⅛	Ameco .40a	6	4	10⅛	9⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	4⅛	Ampex Corp	15	167	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
51⅛	35⅛	Amstar 2.70	7	7	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	
9	7⅛	Amstr pf .68		1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
45⅛	34	Amsted 2	7	165	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	— ⅛
8	5⅛	Amtel .32	6	16	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
29⅛	17⅛	Anacond .60		171	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
32	27⅛	AnchrH 1.30	8	126	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	+ ⅛
45⅛	35⅛	AndClay 1.60	6	14	43⅛	43	43⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	6	Angelica .16	9	45	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
10⅛	7⅛	Anixter .20	5	14	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	8⅛	AnsulCo .53t		14	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	10⅛	Apache .50	8	91	16⅛	17⅛	16⅛	
29⅛	23⅛	Apco Oil	173	9	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
3⅛	1⅛	Apeco Corp		58	2	1⅛	2	+ ⅛
84⅛	74⅛	ApPw pf8.12		z120	82⅛	80	81⅛	— 1⅛
77	68	ApPw pf7.40		z100	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	Applid Mag	15	24	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	9⅛	ArcataN .52	7	28	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
26	22⅛	ArcatN pf 2		1	26	26	26	
31⅛	20⅛	ArchDan .20	13	529	26⅛	25⅛	26	+ ⅛
6	3⅛	Arctic Entr	12	50	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Aristar		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
17⅛	15	ArizPSv 1.36	7	138	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
110	103⅛	ArjPpf 10.70		z530	110	110	110	+ 1
4⅛	6	ArkBest .35		x61	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	21⅛	ArkLGs 1.70	8	13	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Arlen RltyD		17	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	4⅛	Armada Cp	13	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
35⅛	26⅛	Armco 1.60a	9	130	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	+ ⅛
32⅛	27	Arm pf 2.10		21	30⅛	29⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
32⅛	25⅛	ArmstCk .84	14	178	27⅛	27	27⅛	— ⅛
26⅛	15	ArmRu .60e	6	10	20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	12⅛	AroCorp 1	7	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
16	9⅛	Arvin .26e	8	187	15⅛	14⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	25⅛	Arvinin pf 2		42	27⅛	26⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
20	13⅛	Asarco .68	50	146	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
29⅛	19⅛	AshlOil 1.70	6	543	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
40	30	AsdDrG 1.50	10	37	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	8⅛	Athlone .60	5	37	14⅛	13⅛	14⅛	
4⅛	1⅛	Atlco Mtg		8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
19⅛	17⅛	AtlCyEl 1.54	8	19	19⅛	19	19	+ ⅛
104⅛	81	AtlRich 3.20	14	437	100⅛	97⅛	99⅛	+ 1
49	44⅛	AtlRc pf 3.75		2*0	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	
67⅛	54⅛	AtlRc pf 2.80		76	63⅛	62⅛	62⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Atlas Corp	11	332	6⅛	6	6	
35⅛	28⅛	Auto Data	29	354	33⅛	33	33⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Autmind .34	6	37	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
15	4⅛	Avco Corp	2	137	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
1⅛	9-16	AvcoCp wt		22	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
41⅛	18⅛	AvcoCp pf		90	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	23⅛	Averyint .30	32	149	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
13⅛	7⅛	Avis Inc	7	122	10	9⅛	9⅛	
20⅛	10⅛	Avnetinc .60	8	383	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
42	21	Avnet pf 1		1	43	43	43	+ 2
90	53	Avnet pf2.50		1	101	101	101	+ 4
48⅛	32⅛	AvonPd 1.50	18	897	44⅛	43⅛	44⅛	+ ⅛

B

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
4	2	BTMtg .30e		3	2⅛	2	2⅛	
34⅛	18⅛	BabckWil 1	8	546	33⅛	32⅛	33⅛	+ 1
14⅛	4⅛	Bache .40e	4	64	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
12⅛	8⅛	Bakerin .24	8	86	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
54	40⅛	Bakrintl .42	14	109	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	8⅛	BaldDH .60	8	84	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
25⅛	18⅛	BallCp .70	7	34	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
21⅛	11⅛	BallyMf .02e	17	96	20⅛	19⅛	20	+ ⅛
25⅛	22⅛	BaltGE 2.08	8	123	24⅛	24	24	— ⅛
22⅛	15⅛	Bandag .05e	15	15	22⅛	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	4⅛	Bangr Punt	4	31	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
14	7	BanP pf 1.25		6	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
20	12⅛	BangP pf 2		7	17	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
33	26⅛	BkofNY 2.29	6	81	32⅛	31⅛	32⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	11⅛	BkofVa .88	5	31	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
38	26⅛	BankTr 3	8	75	34	33⅛	34	+ ⅛
57	55⅛	BankAm 1.56	13	294	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	+ ⅛
28⅛	23⅛	BnkT pf 2.50		19	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
30⅛	25⅛	BarbOil 1.60		62	28⅛	27⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
18	11⅛	BardCR .24	13	275	13⅛	12⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
33⅛	22	Barnes 1.60	8	13	34⅛	33⅛	34⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	7⅛	BasicInc .80	7	42	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
33	22⅛	BatesMf .80	14	11	26⅛	26	26	— ⅛
39⅛	29	BeachL .80	11	90	31	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
46⅛	32	BaxtTrv .21	28	449	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	17⅛	BaySIG 1.88	6	5	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	4⅛	BayKCig .24	26	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
26	17	Bearing .40	11	2	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
27	21⅛	BeatFds .84	14	558	26⅛	26	26⅛	+ ⅛
28⅛	22⅛	Beckmn .28	16	9	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
42⅛	34	BectDick .50	18	102	37⅛	36⅛	37	— ⅛
22⅛	14	BeechA .80	8	80	22⅛	21⅛	22⅛	
11⅛	8⅛	Beker .28	5	78	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	13⅛	BelcoP .60e	7	55	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	15⅛	Belden 1.20	12	22	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	7	BeldinHe .36	7	12	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
25⅛	15	BellHow .84		20	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
20	13⅛	BemisCo 1	9	3	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
45⅛	40⅛	Bendix 1.72	10	115	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	— ⅛
92	66	Bendix pf 3		5	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	17⅛	BenfCp 1.45	6	100	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
58⅛	46⅛	Benef pf 4.30		12	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	
52⅛	45	Benef pf 4.50		z300	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	+ ⅛
26⅛	25⅛	Bnfl 5of 2.50		210	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Benguet B.07e	6	112	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Berkey Pho		50	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	13⅛	Best Prod	13	75	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
48	33	BethStl 2	9	390	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	+ ⅛
81	58	BigThr .40	18	177	64	63	63⅛	+ ⅛
33⅛	32	BigT wi		7	32	32	32	
28⅛	21	BlackDr .40	26	280	22	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	5	BlairJhn .48	8	4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	12⅛	BlissLau 1b	6	7	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	14⅛	BlockHR 1	11	76	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
48⅛	35⅛	BlueBell 1	6	246	37	36	37	+ 1
5⅛	3⅛	Bluebird Inc	6	29	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
6⅛	2⅛	Bobbie Brks	53	16	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
41⅛	24⅛	Boeing 1	11	639	39⅛	37⅛	39⅛	— ⅛
39⅛	23	BoiseCas .80	10	215	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
20	18⅛	Bk Month	8	5	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
37⅛	26	Borden 1.30	10	194	31⅛	30⅛	31⅛	+ ⅛
30⅛	19⅛	BorWar 1.25	10	84	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	Bormans	5	16	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	22⅛	BosEd 2.44	10	29	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
12	10⅛	BosE pf 1.17		30	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
14⅛	13⅛	BosE pf 1.46		22	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	8⅛	Braniff .24	15	780	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
31⅛	15⅛	BraunCF .50	7	72	28⅛	27⅛	28	
32⅛	27⅛	Brig Str .92	18	60	29	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
83⅛	66⅛	BristMy 1.80	18	506	81⅛	79⅛	80⅛	+ ⅛
50⅛	42⅛	BristM pf 2		16	49⅛	48⅛	49	— ⅛
12⅛	10⅛	BritPet .35c	17	49	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
36⅛	25⅛	BrkwGl 1.20	8	47	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	
18⅛	16⅛	BklyUG 1.72	8	18	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	5⅛	BwnShrp .20		3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
13⅛	10⅛	BrownC .15e	5	8	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
26	16⅛	BwnGp 1.30	8	32	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
8⅛	5⅛	BrwnFer .20	10	174	7⅛	7	7	
18⅛	11	Brunswk .44	14	870	18⅛	17⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	11	BrushW .80	12	39	24⅛	22⅛	24⅛	+ 1⅛
30⅛	18	BucyEr .56	17	264	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	9⅛	BuddCo .80	6	339	19⅛	18⅛	19	+ ⅛
6⅛	5	BudCo pf .60		20	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
26⅛	20⅛	BuffFo 1.20a	16	20	24⅛	23⅛	24	+ ⅛
11⅛	6	Bulova .05j		47	8⅛	8⅛	—8⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	19⅛	BunkHil 1.86		1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	11⅛	Bunkr pf1.50		2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	4⅛	Bunk Ramo		55	9	8⅛	9	
34	23⅛	Burlind 1.20	10	709	26⅛	25⅛	26	+ ⅛
48⅛	31⅛	BurlNo .90e	7	145	44	43⅛	43⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	6⅛	BurlNo pf.55		13	7	6⅛	7	
30⅛	24⅛	Burndy .88	14	43	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
108⅛	83⅛	Burrghs .68	25	419	101⅛	100⅛	101⅛	+ ⅛

C

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
61	46⅛	CBS 1.66	12	206	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛	+ ⅛
41	33	CBS pf 1		1	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	CCI Corp		9	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
1⅛	15-16	ClMtg Gp		16	1	15-16	15-16	
4⅛	2⅛	CIRlt Inv		2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
35⅛	29⅛	CITFin 2.20	7	169	33⅛	32⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
83⅛	75⅛	CIT pfB 5.50		1	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛	— ⅛
6	3⅛	CLCAm .24	9	53	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	8	CMIInv Cp		333	14	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	5⅛	CNA Finl	7	42	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
14	11	CNA pfA1.10		23	13	12⅛	13	+ ⅛
12⅛	11	CNAI 1.08a		17	12	11⅛	12	
7	4⅛	CNA pf1.14k		14	5	5	5	
48⅛	40⅛	CPCInt 2.30	10	100	47⅛	46⅛	47⅛	+ ⅛
26⅛	14⅛	CTSCp .60	11	16	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	2	CabCab For		8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
28⅛	18⅛	CabotC 1.08	80	26	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
6⅛	2⅛	Cadence Ind		67	4	3⅛	4	+ ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Caesars Wrl	15	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	3	Cal Finanl	8	22	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	15⅛	CalPUt 1.56	9	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
17⅛	10⅛	CalHahn .60r	19	64	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	18⅛	CmpRL .60a	15	86	20⅛	19⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
37⅛	29⅛	CamSp 1.36	11	134	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
30⅛	30⅛	CampTag 1.12	11	5	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
90	25⅛	CanSoRy 3e	6	z160	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	— 1⅛
19⅛	13	CdnPac .86e	8	106	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	7⅛	CanalR .64	7	26	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
55⅛	42⅛	CapCitis .20	16	72	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	17⅛	CapHold .40	12	89	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
3	1⅛	Capit Mtg		6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
35⅛	30⅛	Carbor .90	18	99	35⅛	34⅛	34⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	Carling OKe		14	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	10⅛	Carlisle .88	12	28	15⅛	14⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
61⅛	53⅛	CaroC&Ob 5		z10	58	58	58	
7	5⅛	CaroFrg .20		9	6	6	6	— ⅛
21⅛	17⅛	CaroPw 1.72	8	311	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
29⅛	26⅛	CarP pf 2.67		2	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
34⅛	21⅛	CarTec 1.60	8	12	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	11⅛	CarrCp .52	22	391	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
16⅛	12⅛	CarrGn .89e		3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	17⅛	CartHaw .90	9	171	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
42⅛	33	CartHw pf 2		25	37⅛	36⅛	36⅛	— 1⅛
9⅛	6⅛	CartWall .40	89	97	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
11	8⅛	CascNG .71	5	29	9	8⅛	9	
17⅛	15⅛	CastlCk .80b	7	50	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
93⅛	69⅛	CaterpT 2.25	12	581	92⅛	91⅛	92⅛	+ ⅛
62⅛	60⅛	CatrT wi		22	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	14	CecoCp 1.15	7	3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
58	42⅛	Celanse 2.80	9	427	49⅛	48⅛	48⅛	— ⅛
52	46⅛	Celn pfA4.50		1	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	
14	7⅛	Centex .12	16	71	11	10⅛	11	+ ⅛
18⅛	13⅛	CenSoW 1.20	9	322	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	17⅛	CenHud 1.72	7	15	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	15⅛	CenIlLt 1.60	11	94	17	16⅛	17	+ ⅛
29⅛	25⅛	CnILt pf 2.62		z780	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
14⅛	12⅛	CenIlPS 1.28	8	149	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	18	CenLaE 1.40	8	38	21	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	14	CeMPw 1.34	9	34	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
18	13⅛	CenSoya .60	8	77	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	19⅛	CenTel 1.36	10	36	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
35⅛	19⅛	CentrDat .60	17	108	33⅛	32	33⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	15	CertTeed .65	11	5	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
29⅛	21⅛	CessnAir 1b	11	796	26⅛	24⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
28⅛	18	Champint 1	12	348	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
28⅛	18⅛	Chml pf 1.20		26	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	11	ChamSp .64	9	749	13⅛	12⅛	13	
5⅛	3⅛	ChartrCo .08	17	27	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
26⅛	21⅛	Chartr NY 2	5	38	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	7	ChaseFd .60		26	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
32⅛	26⅛	ChaseM 2.20	7	374	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
4	2⅛	ChaseT .83e		43	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
11	7⅛	Chelsea .40	5	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
52	31⅛	Chemtn 1.40	5	308	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	+ ⅛
42	38⅛	ChmNY 2.88	7	104	41⅛	40⅛	41⅛	+ ⅛
32⅛	27⅛	Chesapk Va	8	23	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
30	26⅛	ChesebgP .76	19	498	28⅛	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
40⅛	34⅛	Chessie 2.10	8	70	39⅛	39	39	— ⅛
9⅛	4⅛	ChiMilw Cp		27	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	8⅛	ChiMilw pf		4	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
35⅛	25⅛	ChiPneuT 2	11	44	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	2⅛	ChkFull .19t		7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
6⅛	4⅛	Chris Craft		36	5⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
15	9⅛	Chromal .34	8	37	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
67	53	Chroma pf 5		2	66	65	66	
21⅛	10⅛	Chrysler		979	20⅛	19⅛	20	+ ⅛
21⅛	19⅛	CinBell 1.60	7	4	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	17	CinnGE 1.64	10	77	18	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
106	97	CinG pf 9.28		z340	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	+ ⅛
103⅛	99⅛	CinG pf 9.52		z4500	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	— ⅛
35⅛	18⅛	CinMilla 1.40	14	25	32⅛	31⅛	32⅛	+ ⅛
37⅛	27⅛	Citicorp .96	12	845	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
55⅛	38⅛	CitiesSv 2.40	9	613	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	— ⅛
3	1⅛	CitzSL .30e		11	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
11⅛	7	CityInvst .66	8	85	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
15-16	⅛	CityInv wt		25	⅛	⅛	⅛	
23	15	CityIn pf1.31		1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— 1⅛
22	16⅛	CityIn pfB 2		44	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	10	CityIn pf 1.10		5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
45⅛	25⅛	ClarkE 1.80	13	143	43⅛	42⅛	43⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	9	ClarkOil .50	24	112	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
73⅛	47	ClvCliff 1.50	15	120	73	72	73	+ ⅛
30	26⅛	ClvElIl 2.56	9	57	28⅛	27⅛	28	— ⅛
86	77⅛	ClEIll pf7.40		z120	80	80	80	— ⅛
121	112⅛	ClevEl pf 12		z1900	117⅛	116⅛	117⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	10⅛	CloroxCo .52	12	662	13	12⅛	13	+ ⅛
11⅛	7⅛	CluetPea .40	7	73	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	10⅛	CluetP pf 1		6	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	7⅛	CoastSt Gas	4	347	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	17⅛	CstSG pf1.83		39	21⅛	20⅛	21	+ ⅛
19⅛	13⅛	CstSG pf1.19		11	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	7⅛	CocaBtlg .40a	13	171	8⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
95⅛	77⅛	CocaCol 2.65	20	243	84⅛	84	84⅛	
17⅛	8⅛	ColdwBk .40	10	14	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
13⅛	8⅛	ColeNat .60	7	42	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Coleco Ind	80	64	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
31⅛	23⅛	ColgPal .88	16	x308	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
51⅛	46⅛	ColgP pf3.50		z150	51	50⅛	51	+ 1
15⅛	11	CollinAlk .56	6	40	12	11⅛	12	— ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	CollinF .05e	7	42	7⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
34⅛	18	ColPenn .70	9	73	25⅛	24⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
25	19⅛	ColonlSt 1.45	6	28	22	22	22	— ⅛
56⅛	28⅛	Coltind 2	7	39	53⅛	52⅛	52⅛	— ⅛
29⅛	18⅛	Colt pf 1.60		2	28⅛	28	28	— ⅛
79⅛	47⅛	Colt pf 4.25		33	74	73⅛	73⅛	— ⅛
26⅛	22⅛	ColGas 2.14	8	x89	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
60	56⅛	ColGs pf5.62		5	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	+ ⅛
58⅛	54⅛	ColGs pf5.48		50	57	57	57	
7⅛	4⅛	Colum Pict	6	71	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	21⅛	ColSOh 2.04	6	74	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Colwel Mtg		2	2	2	2	
20⅛	12⅛	Combd Com	12	34	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
46⅛	32⅛	CombEng 2	11	50	45⅛	45	45⅛	+ ⅛
32	26⅛	ComwE 2.40	9	259	29⅛	28⅛	29	
10⅛	8⅛	ComEdB wt		4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	17⅛	ComE pf1.42		3	20	20	20	— ⅛
22⅛	20⅛	ComE pf1.90		7	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	21⅛	ComwE pf 2		11	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
27	25⅛	ComE pf2.37		7	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
31⅛	29⅛	ComE pf2.87		15	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
11⅛	8	CornwO		447	10⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
22⅛	18	ComO pf1.72		10	20	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
31⅛	23⅛	Comsat 1	5	134	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
38⅛	18⅛	Compugrp .05e	9	x39	31	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
8	4⅛	Comput Sci	13	58	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
13	8⅛	ConAgr .12r	3	4	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
56⅛	37⅛	ConeMil 1.40	4	53	46	45	45⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	12⅛	Congolm .50	9	121	14⅛	13⅛	14	— ⅛
18⅛	13⅛	ConnM 1.60	12	34	16⅛	16	16⅛	
25⅛	20	Conrac .80B	9	26	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	15	ConEd 1.60	5	529	19	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
66	55⅛	ConEd pf 6		1	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	— ⅛
47⅛	39⅛	CnE pfC 4.65		z100	45⅛	45	45	
51⅛	44	ConEd pf 5		6	50⅛	49⅛	49⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	19⅛	ConFds 1.35	11	174	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
62⅛	56⅛	ConF pf 4.50		27	63	62	62⅛	
26⅛	18⅛	ConFrgt .80	13	420	25⅛	24⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
29	24⅛	ConNGs 2.24	7	68	26	25⅛	26	
114⅛	108⅛	CnG pf 10.96		z790	112⅛	112	112⅛	+ 1
22	19	ConsuPow 2	7	110	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
48	40	CnPw pf4.50		z350	46	45⅛	45⅛	+ ⅛
78	66⅛	CnPw pf7.72		z1450	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛	+ 1⅛
76⅛	67⅛	CnPw pf7.68		z450	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛	
68⅛	60⅛	CnPw pf5.50		5	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	— ⅛
85	75⅛	ConPow pf 6		1	83	83	83	— ⅛
9⅛	5⅛	ContAir Lin		742	9	8⅛	8⅛	
8⅛	5	ContCop .50		26	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
50⅛	41⅛	ContlCp 2.80	15	184	48⅛	48	48⅛	+ ⅛
56	45⅛	CHC pfA2.50		2	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	
33⅛	26⅛	CntlGrp 1.80	8	404	33⅛	33	33⅛	+ ⅛
55⅛	35⅛	ContlCp 2.32	9	186	55⅛	54⅛	55⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	9⅛	ContlIP 1.28	14	92	13⅛	13	13	
3	1⅛	ContI Rlty		109	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
40⅛	33⅛	Cont Oil 1.20	10	649	37⅛	37	37⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	12⅛	ContTele 1	10	483	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
27⅛	17⅛	Control Dat	11	272	24⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
48	40⅛	CnDt pf 4.50		z100	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	
35⅛	26⅛	Conwood 2a	8	3	34	34	34	+ ⅛
6	2⅛	CookUn .20t	10	24	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
39	29	Cooperin .84	11	242	37⅛	37	37⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	4⅛	Cooper Lab	22	36	9	8⅛	9	+ ⅛
15	9⅛	CoopTR .60	5	38	14⅛	13⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	12	CopT pf 1.25		1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	10⅛	CopeInd .60	10	22	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	16⅛	CoppRg .50a		20	21⅛	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
53	36⅛	Coppw 2.40b	8	3	52	52	52	— ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Cordura Co		8	2	2	2	
78	43⅛	CornG 1.12a	29	74	74⅛	73⅛	73⅛	— ⅛
4	1⅛	Cousins Mtg		14	2⅛	2	2	
11⅛	6⅛	Cowles .50	15	26	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
37⅛	28⅛	CoxBdcl .45	14	56	36⅛	35⅛	35⅛	
39⅛	30⅛	Crane 1.20	5	72	32⅛	32	32	— ⅛
5	3⅛	CreditF .24	11	75	4	3⅛	4	
27⅛	21⅛	CrockN 1.66	8	118	26	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
42⅛	35⅛	CrockN pf 3		9	41⅛	40⅛	40⅛	— 1⅛
15⅛	10⅛	CrompK .80	8	46	13⅛	13	13⅛	— ⅛
32⅛	18⅛	CrouHl .80b	11	66	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
88	61⅛	CroHl pf8.35		1	82	82	82	— 3⅛
22⅛	16⅛	Crown Cork	8	64	20	19⅛	20	
49	35⅛	CrwZel 1.80	12	177	41	40⅛	41	+ ⅛
19⅛	13⅛	Culbro 1.32		4	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	7⅛	Culligan .48	11	19	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
47	19⅛	CummEng 1	69	44	36⅛	35	35⅛	+ ⅛
112	79	Cum pf 7.50		z50	109	109	109	
12	11	Currinc 1.68		21	12	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	10	CurtisWr .60	8	297	15⅛	14⅛	15	— ⅛
43⅛	26⅛	CutlerH 1.60	9	45	38⅛	37⅛	38	— ⅛
25⅛	15⅛	CyclopsCp 1		12	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
31⅛	21⅛	Cyprus 1.40	13	38	25	24⅛	25	— ⅛

D

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
8⅛	4⅛	DPF Inc	20	38	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	7⅛	Damon .20		106	8	7⅛	8	+ ⅛
11⅛	7	DanRiv .10e	10	67	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	19⅛	DanaCp .84	10	156	26⅛	25⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
47	27⅛	Darrind .64b	9	55	34⅛	33⅛	33⅛	— 1
41⅛	32⅛	Dartingpf 2		13	37	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅛
60⅛	39⅛	Data Genl	37	130	53⅛	52⅛	53	+ ⅛
17⅛	10⅛	Dayco .50b	5	8	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
35⅛	26⅛	DaytnHud 1	8	72	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	17	DaytPL 1.66	8	55	18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
77	70	DPLpf 7.37		z100	76	76	76	— 1
73⅛	57⅛	Deere 2	9	519	66⅛	65⅛	66⅛	— ⅛
29⅛	22⅛	DelMon 1.40	7	106	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	12⅛	DelmaP 1.20	8	107	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
45⅛	37	DeltaAir .60	19	264	43⅛	43	43⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Deltec Intl	40	23	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Deltona Crp		13	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
23⅛	19⅛	DennisMfr 1	8	95	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	18⅛	Dennys .44	14	47	23⅛	22⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
34⅛	27⅛	Dentsply .80	17	43	33	32⅛	33	+ ⅛
2⅛	15⅛	Deseret .25	5	26	24	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	5⅛	DeSotoIn .40	10	21	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
15	13	DetEdis 1.45	10	469	14⅛	13⅛	14	— ⅛
62	55	DetE pf 4.50		5	59	57⅛	59	+ ⅛
92	82⅛	DetE pf 9.32		z50	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	— ⅛
76⅛	66	DetE pf 7.68		z10	72	72	72	
75	64	DetE pf 7.45		z1460	71⅛	69⅛	69⅛	— ⅛
74⅛	64	DetE pf 7.36		z890	70⅛	69	70⅛	+ 1⅛
27⅛	24⅛	DetE pf 2.75		22	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
27⅛	24⅛	DetE pfB2.75		13	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
30⅛	12⅛	Dexter .60	7	40	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	4⅛	DiGiorgio	13	96	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
13⅛	9	DialFinl .66	6	7	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
40⅛	33⅛	Diamtnt 2	8	48	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅛
22⅛	17⅛	DiamM 1.72	6	11	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
80	53⅛	DiamSh 1.80	31	305	78⅛	77⅛	77⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	60⅛	DiaShpfC 2		3	87⅛	82⅛	89	
36⅛	24⅛	Dia pfD 1.20		187	35⅛	34⅛	35⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	7⅛	DickAB .40	10	76	8	7⅛	7⅛	
10⅛	8⅛	Dictaphn .60	10	53	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
15	10⅛	Diebold .44	11	35	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
182⅛	135⅛	Digital Eqp	32	253	174⅛	173⅛	174⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	7⅛	Dillingm .48	6	64	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
37⅛	28⅛	DillonCo .96	13	11	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
63	50	Disney .13b	22	779	52⅛	50⅛	50⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Diversd Mtg		12	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
17⅛	11	DrPepr .48	24	280	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
45⅛	37⅛	DomeM .80a	12	31	39⅛	37⅛	39⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	2⅛	DonLuf .05e	9	51	4⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
24⅛	17⅛	Donnelly .60	11	65	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
18	13⅛	DorOliv .20e	6	40	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
12	6⅛	Dorsey .40	10	54	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
68⅛	44	Dover 1.40	12	12	67	66⅛	67	
56⅛	44⅛	Dow Ch 1		1442	48⅛	47⅛	47⅛	+ ⅛
29	27⅛	DowJones 1a	17	55	28⅛	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
26	19⅛	Dravo .95	9	31	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
47	38⅛	Dresser .80	10	179	42⅛	41⅛	42⅛	
18⅛	16	DrexBd 6.44		12	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Dreyfus .40a	6	6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
161⅛	125⅛	duPont 4.25e	17	438	135⅛	136	136⅛	
49⅛	44⅛	duPnt pf3.50		6	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	+ ⅛
63	59	duPnt pf4.50		4	61	61	61	— ⅛
21⅛	16⅛	DukeP 1.58	9	397	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
87⅛	76	Duke pf 6.75		2	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	
92	79⅛	Duke pf 8.20		z100	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	— ⅛
29⅛	26⅛	Duke pf 2.59		11	27	28⅛	29	+ ⅛
35⅛	24⅛	DunBrd 1.06	17	107	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Duplan Cp		295	2⅛	2	2⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	17⅛	DuqLt 1.72	8	103	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
26	23	Dq 2.1pf 2.10		z60	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
25⅛	21⅛	DuqL14pf 2		z120	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
26	24⅛	DuqL pf 2.31		z340	25⅛	25	25	— ⅛
30	25⅛	DuqL pf 2.75		z220	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
12	7⅛	Dymolo .40	10	9	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛

E

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
19⅛	13⅛	EG&G .14	16	100	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
5⅛	3⅛	EMILt .19e	13	11	4	4	4	
43⅛	21⅛	ESystems 1	10	871	40⅛	39⅛	40⅛	+ 1⅛
39⅛	25⅛	EagleP 1.16	9	11	38⅛	37⅛	38⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	17⅛	EascoCp .60	7	37	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	4⅛	EastAir Lin		767	11	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
41⅛	23⅛	EastGsF .80	8	2*0	36⅛	35⅛	36⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	14⅛	EastUtl 1.50	8	28	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
120⅛	95⅛	EasKd 1.56a	25	874	99⅛	96⅛	97	— 1⅛
44⅛	29⅛	Eaton 1.80	12	180	44⅛	43⅛	44	— ⅛
27⅛	21⅛	Echlin .48	14	104	24⅛	23⅛	24	+ ⅛
27⅛	21⅛	EckrdJk .36	16	51	24⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
21⅛	16⅛	EckdNC .32	10	3	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
56⅛	45⅛	EdisBro 1.72	8	4	48	48	48	— ⅛
20⅛	9⅛	Edwards .40a	4	7	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	11⅛	ElPaso 1.70	8	404	15⅛	14⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	2	Elect Assoc	15	6	3	3	3	+ ⅛
16⅛	11⅛	EDS .60	12	12	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	ElMem Mg	9	120	83	2⅛	3	
8⅛	4⅛	Elixir Ind	16	60	8	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
31	25⅛	EltraCp 1.16	9	8	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
41⅛	34	EmerEl .80	21	531	39⅛	38⅛	38⅛	
50⅛	39	Emery 1.20	26	14	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	— ⅛
15	8⅛	Emeryin .40	17	50	14⅛	13⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
36	26⅛	Emhart 1.30	10	134	35⅛	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
47	34⅛	Emhart pf		6	46	46	46	
15⅛	13⅛	EmpDE 1.36	10	4	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
16	11	EmpGas .20	6	27	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
37⅛	22⅛	EnglhdM 1	9	731	35⅛	34⅛	35	— ⅛
8	5⅛	EnnisB .32	5	42	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
27⅛	21⅛	Enserch 1.60	9	181	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
110	105⅛	Ens pf 10.32		z2020	109	108⅛	108⅛	+ ⅛
31⅛	21⅛	Entex 1.20	8	52	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
34⅛	17⅛	Envrtec .10d	14	270	33⅛	31⅛	32⅛	+ ⅛
29	21⅛	Equifax 2	9	4	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	9⅛	Equimrk .88	10	11	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
33⅛	29⅛	EquitGs 2.60	6	11	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	17⅛	EqutLf 2.2*e	11	32	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
42	31⅛	Esmark 1.52	6	792	37⅛	37	37⅛	
8⅛	4⅛	Esquire .16j	31	12	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
10	5⅛	Esterline .36	9	6	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
49⅛	29⅛	Ethyl 1.50	7	9	41	40⅛	41	+ ⅛
63⅛	39⅛	Ethyl pf 2.40		2	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	5	Evans Prod	11	774	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	14⅛	ExCelO 1.10	8	44	22	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	18	Excisr 1.76e		19	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
106	85⅛	Exxon 5.15e	9	574	105⅛	104⅛	105⅛	+ ⅛
52⅛	52	Exxon wi		94	53	52⅛	52⅛	+ ⅛

F

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
27⅛	19⅛	FMC 1	7	168	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
39⅛	31⅛	FMC pf 2.25		7	36	35⅛	35⅛	— 1
8⅛	5⅛	Fabrge .40	10	133	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	5	Facet Enterp	12	10	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
53⅛	36⅛	FairCam .80	35	329	48⅛	47	47⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	6⅛	Fairlnd .30	15	188	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
17	11⅛	FairmtF .68	8	1	13	13	13	+ ⅛
7⅛	5⅛	FarWst Fnl	8	48	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	6⅛	Farah Mfg		48	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	4	Fedders Cp		67	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
31⅛	22⅛	FedrlCo 1.60	4	45	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	12⅛	FedMogul 1	28	111	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
16⅛	13⅛	FedNMt .88	6	322	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
39⅛	24	FedPap 1.80	5	10	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	
24⅛	16⅛	FPap pf 6.20		14	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
15	10⅛	FSignl .60a	6	6	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
60	43⅛	FedDSt 1.36	13	594	47⅛	46⅛	47⅛	+ 1⅛
36	21⅛	Ferro 1.10	9	7	31	30⅛	31	+ ⅛
17⅛	8⅛	Fibrebd Cp		72	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	FidFin .64e	5	22	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
31⅛	26	FidelUn 2.40	7	12	30⅛	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
22⅛	15	FieldcrMil 1	5	20	18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
11⅛	7⅛	Filtrol Cp	5	14	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	9⅛	FinSanB .28	6	11	14	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	9⅛	FinlFed .25r	5	16	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
26	21⅛	Firestn 1.10	9	195	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	12⅛	FstChar .61t	7	147	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	16⅛	FstChic .96	8	13	22	20⅛	22	+ ⅛
46⅛	36⅛	FstInBn 1.10	12	83	44⅛	44	44⅛	— ⅛
14	8⅛	FstMiss .36	5	541	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
30	22⅛	FstNBo 1.88	8	141	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
24	20⅛	FstNStBn 2	7	11	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	14⅛	FstPa 1.32	11	153	15⅛	15	15⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	1⅛	FstPa Mtg		2	2	2	2	
11⅛	9⅛	FstUnRl .96	14	20	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
6⅛	4⅛	FstVaBk .45	8	12	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
23	17⅛	FWisCp 1.76	7	x34	21	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
33⅛	23⅛	FischM 1.10	10	11	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
13	8⅛	FishFds .40	6	50	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	9⅛	FishrSci .28	8	16	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	10⅛	Fleming .80	8	42	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	8⅛	FlexiVan .20	27	80	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	16	Flintkot 1.16	10	24	18⅛	18	18⅛	
60	50⅛	Flin pfA 4.50		z300	59	59	59	
29⅛	25	Flin pfB 2.25		2	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
24⅛	16⅛	FlaE Coast	9	3	20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
18	13⅛	FlaGas 1	7	19	17	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
28⅛	20⅛	FlaPwL 1.56	7	524	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
30⅛	25⅛	FlaPow 2.10	6	75	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
29⅛	18⅛	FlaStl 1.50	8	9	24	24	24	
43⅛	30	FluorCp .80	12	186	43	42⅛	42⅛	+ ⅛
104	73⅛	FluorpfB 3		1	102	102	102	+ ⅛
6⅛	4⅛	FdFair .20		13	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
14	10⅛	FooteCB .90	7	89	14	13⅛	14	+ ⅛
60⅛	43⅛	FordM 3.20	8	845	58⅛	57⅛	58⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	13⅛	ForMcK .92	6	109	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
29⅛	23⅛	FMK pf 1.80		13	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	13⅛	FtDear 1.24		28	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
40⅛	26⅛	FtHowP .64	10	146	30	29⅛	30	
34⅛	21⅛	FosWh 1.10b	8	70	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
46⅛	27⅛	Foxboro .80	11	51	43⅛	43	43⅛	+ ⅛
35⅛	23⅛	FrnkInM .60	14	337	32⅛	31⅛	32⅛	+ ⅛
28⅛	21⅛	FreepM 1.60	18	199	26⅛	26	26⅛	+ ⅛
29	18⅛	Fruehf 1.80	10	280	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	4⅛	Fuqua Ind.08e		297	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛

G

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
18⅛	10⅛	GAFCp .80	8	x180	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
22⅛	15⅛	GAFpf 1.20		x35	20	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
32⅛	25⅛	GATX 1.80	10	176	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
44⅛	36⅛	GATX pf2.50		2	40	40	40	+ ⅛
7⅛	4	GCA Corp	31	8	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	GFBusn .32	18	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	5⅛	Gable Ind		1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
29⅛	21⅛	GamSk 1.40	6	20	28	27⅛	28	+ ⅛
29⅛	19⅛	GamS pf1.60		1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
40⅛	32⅛	Gannett .72	18	56	37⅛	36⅛	37	+ ⅛
31	23⅛	GardDen .76	16	99	26⅛	25⅛	26	— ⅛
16⅛	13⅛	Garfink 1.04	7	4	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
13⅛	12⅛	GasSvc 1.20	9	17	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	4⅛	Gateway In	3	18	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
13⅛	9	Gemini Cap		4	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	12⅛	Gemin 1.20a		11	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	9⅛	GAInv 1.06e		75	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
45⅛	35⅛	GenAmOil 1	14	33	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	8⅛	GenBanc .80		7	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	9⅛	GnCable .72	8	267	12	11⅛	11⅛	
26⅛	17	GCinma .54	7	24	21⅛	20⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Gen Devel pf	5	55	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
65	37⅛	Gen Dynam	8	109	62⅛	60⅛	60⅛	— 1⅛
58⅛	46	GenEl 1.60	15	728	57⅛	57	57	— ⅛
31⅛	26⅛	GnFood 1.50	10	306	29⅛	29	29⅛	+ 1
20⅛	15⅛	GnGth 1.31e	18	26	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	8⅛	GenHost .60	5	x8	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	8⅛	GenInst .22t	37	224	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
34⅛	27⅛	Gninstr pf 3		1	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
21	14⅛	GenMed .20	8	26	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
38⅛	26⅛	GenMills .76	16	229	33⅛	32⅛	32	
77⅛	57⅛	GnMot 2.90e	10	876	68⅛	67⅛	67⅛	— ⅛
73⅛	65	GnMotSpf 5		7	70	69⅛	69⅛	— 1
7⅛	5	GenPort Inc	36	90	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
18⅛	15⅛	GPubUt 1.48	10	184	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	7⅛	GenRefr .40	6	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
50⅛	34⅛	GnSignal .84	15	44	50	49⅛	50	
5⅛	3⅛	Gen Steel	5	42	5⅛	4⅛	5	— ⅛
28⅛	23⅛	GTelEl 1.80	9	392	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
35⅛	31⅛	GTEl pf2.5		1	34	34	34	
27⅛	26⅛	GTEl pfB2.48		13	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
16⅛	14⅛	GTFI pf 1.30		y20	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	18	GTire 1.10b	6	106	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
9	5⅛	Genesco Inc		26	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
24⅛	18⅛	Genster 1.20	5	1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
41⅛	34⅛	GenuPts .76	20	37	39⅛	37⅛	38	
56	42	GeoPac 1.20	18	339	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	— ⅛
34⅛	33	GeorPac wi		19	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	
28	26	GaPw pf2.75		30	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
80	68⅛	GaPw pf7.72		z150	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛	— 3⅛
26⅛	19⅛	Gerber 1.20	9	68	25⅛	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
189⅛	152	GettyOil 3e	12	177	175⅛	173	173	— 2⅛
12⅛	10⅛	GiantPC .80	8	11	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
9	7⅛	Gibr Fin	7	92	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
11⅛	5⅛	GiddLew .40	7	48	9	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	9⅛	GifdHill .64	9	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
38⅛	28⅛	Gillette 1.50	12	392	31⅛	31	31⅛	+ ⅛
18	10⅛	Ginos Inc	6	141	11⅛	10⅛	11	— ⅛
14⅛	6⅛	GleasW .07e		3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
11⅛	7⅛	Global Mar	22	46	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
32⅛	20⅛	GlobeUn 1a	5	10	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	11⅛	GoldWt Fin	6	70	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	13⅛	GoldW pf .78		13	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
29⅛	18	Goodrh 1.12	14	53	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	20⅛	Goodyr 1.10	10	397	23⅛	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	11⅛	GorJwlA .32	6	15	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
39⅛	30⅛	GouldIn 1.36	10	220	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	— ⅛
29	19⅛	Gould pf1.35		25	28⅛	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
33⅛	24⅛	Grace 1.70	6	151	27	26⅛	27	+ ⅛
34⅛	24⅛	Grainger .36	20	150	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	
15⅛	12⅛	GrandUn 1	8	6	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
17⅛	12⅛	Granityl .80	5	22	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	13⅛	GrayDrg .60	5	4	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
15⅛	10⅛	GtAtlPac	25	503	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
24⅛	18⅛	GtLkD 1.20a	6	10	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	14⅛	GtNolr 1.25e	12	2	17⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
34⅛	28⅛	GtNorNek 1	9	166	30	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	13⅛	GtWnFin .30	9	431	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
31⅛	21⅛	GtWest Unit	2	4	25⅛	25	25	— ⅛
20⅛	17⅛	GtWn pf 1.88		4	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
18⅛	15⅛	GrGiant 1.68	17	56	17⅛	17	17⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	13	Greyh 1.04a	8	795	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Greyhnd wt		17	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Greiler Inc		13	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
18⅛	14	Grumm .80	5	25	18	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	9⅛	Guardin .36	11	37	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
3⅛	1	Guard Mtg		23	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
26⅛	21	GlfWn .60b	5	340	24⅛	24	24	— ⅛
20⅛	19⅛	Go fW wi		38	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	3⅛	GlfWInd wt		208	6⅛	6	6⅛	
47⅛	35⅛	GlfW pf 2.30		1	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	
11⅛	7⅛	GlfLfHld .56	8	120	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	GulfMtg Rlt		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
28⅛	20⅛	GulfOil 1.70	7	963	26⅛	26	26⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	14⅛	GulfResrc 1	6	60	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
26⅛	18	GRR pfB 1.30		1	21	21	21	— ⅛
15⅛	11⅛	GlfStUt 1.12	8	289	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Gulton Ind	8	16	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛

H

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
7⅛	3⅛	HMW Ind	5	28	4	4	4	+ ⅛
36	27⅛	HackW 1.80	7	2	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	
18⅛	14⅛	HallFB .60	11	177	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	13⅛	HallPrt .80a	7	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
64⅛	48⅛	Hallibrtn .36	15	431	61⅛	60⅛	61⅛	+ 1⅛
23⅛	16⅛	HamrlP 1.20	7	23	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
6⅛	3⅛	Hammond	17	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
18⅛	15⅛	HanJSec 1.47e		11	17	16⅛	16⅛	
22⅛	19⅛	HanJInv 1.88e		1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	5	Hand mn .40	12	33	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
30⅛	21⅛	HandyHar 1	5	7	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
23⅛	14⅛	HanesCp 1	6	28	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
60⅛	43⅛	Hanna 1.60	12	87	56⅛	55⅛	56⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	21⅛	HarBrJ 1.32	7	25	26⅛	25⅛	26⅛	+ 1
9⅛	6⅛	Hardees	14	13	8	7⅛	8	
29⅛	18⅛	Harnishf .80	6	258	21⅛	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	12⅛	Harrah .30a	8	9	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
37⅛	33⅛	HarrBk 1.50	7	90	37	36⅛	37	+ ⅛
52⅛	33⅛	Harris 1.40	13	88	51⅛	50⅛	51⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	18⅛	Harsco 1.30b	6	14	23⅛	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	8⅛	HartSMx .60	10	8	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
25	17⅛	HarteHk .45	13	9	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
24	20	HawlEl 1.36	8	8	22	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	11⅛	HayesAlb 1b	8	5	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	3⅛	Hazeltine	7	11	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
8⅛	6⅛	Hecks .12	9	24	8	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	13⅛	HeclaM .30t	19	301	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	9	HeilmBr .52	10	87	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
51⅛	44⅛	HeinzH 1.36	10	317	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	+ ⅛
32	27⅛	Heinz pf 1.70		1	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	5⅛	Helene Curt	7	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
29⅛	20⅛	Hellarinl .92	9	58	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
43⅛	30⅛	HelmerP .35	10	42	41⅛	40⅛	41	+ ⅛
7⅛	6⅛	HemInc .66e		1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
38	27⅛	Hercules .80	28	367	30⅛	29⅛	30	+ ⅛
27⅛	18⅛	HershyFd 1	8	15	26	25⅛	26	
23⅛	13	Hesston .80	6	218	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	16⅛	Hestn pf 1.60		71	19⅛	18⅛	19⅛	+ 1⅛
55⅛	46⅛	Heublin 1.20	16	122	52	51	51⅛	— ⅛
127⅛	93⅛	HewlPk .20	36	116	109	107⅛	107⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	4⅛	High Voltg	17	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	15	HiltonHtl .70	11	673	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
28	20⅛	Hobart .92	13	12	26	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
20	14⅛	HoernW .80	8	226	18	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	5⅛	HoffEle .06e	7	x10	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
20	12⅛	Holiday .40	14	354	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
30	21	HlldyA 1.70t		3	25	25	25	
46⅛	33⅛	HollyS 3.40a	3	42	44	43	43⅛	— ⅛
44⅛	38⅛	Homestk 1a	18	520	33⅛	32⅛	33	+ 1⅛
56⅛	32⅛	Honywl 1.40	14	281	49⅛	48	48⅛	
34	21	HoovBll 1.50	8	13	32⅛	32	32	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Horizon Cp		106	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
15⅛	11⅛	HospAff .24b	6	40	12	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
28⅛	20⅛	HospCpA .32	10	217	25⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— 1
16⅛	10⅛	HostIntl .40		49	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	10⅛	Houdail .80a	7	40	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
27	23⅛	Houdpf 2.25		1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	11⅛	HousMif .72	7	7	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	9⅛	HousFab .28	10	35	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
20⅛	15⅛	HousFF 1.10	7	204	18⅛	17⅛	18	
36⅛	29⅛	HouF pf 2.50		1	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
25	20⅛	HousLP 1.56	8	383	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
36⅛	28⅛	HousNG .60	13	167	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	
17⅛	11⅛	HowJohn .28	11	177	13	12⅛	12⅛	
14⅛	11	Hubbrd 1.20		33	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
22⅛	14⅛	HudsnA .80	23	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	HughHat .40	6	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
52⅛	37⅛	HughsTl .40	14	279	47⅛	45⅛	47⅛	+ 1⅛
15⅛	11⅛	Humana .40	9	50	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
15⅛	10⅛	HuntCh .30	17	25	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
25⅛	15⅛	HuttnEF .60	5	95	17	16⅛	16⅛	
17⅛	12	Huyck .40	16	82	14⅛	13⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
15	8⅛	Hydromt .36	6	17	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛

I

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
21⅛	14⅛	ICInds 1.30	7	94	20	19⅛	20	+ ⅛
42⅛	33⅛	ICInd pf 3.50		16	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	3	ICN Pharm	20	35	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
5⅛	1⅛	IDS Rlty		48	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
41	34⅛	INACp 2.10	15	89	40	39⅛	39⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	16⅛	INAIn 1.59a		8	19	18⅛	19	
13⅛	9⅛	IUIntl .90	6	177	11⅛	11	11⅛	
29⅛	26	IdahoP 2.16	11	x10	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	13⅛	IdealBa 1.20	8	47	18	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	6⅛	IdeaToy .32b	6	18	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	22	IllPowr 2.20	9	68	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
26⅛	22⅛	IlPow pf2.04		z150	24⅛	24	24	— ⅛
28⅛	23⅛	IlPow pf2.13		z160	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ 1⅛
27⅛	24⅛	IlPow pf2.21		z40	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
50	46⅛	IlPow pf4.12		z100	48	48	48	+ ⅛
55⅛	50	IlPow pf4.47		z5000	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	— ⅛
30	21	ITW .56	19	33	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	10⅛	ImpICpA .24	5	1134	13⅛	12⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
37	25⅛	INCO 1.40a	17	356	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	4⅛	Income Cap		27	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
9⅛	8⅛	IncCCu .80e		8	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	19⅛	IndiGas 2.12	7	2	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
22⅛	20	IndplPL 1.82	9	119	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
84	77	InPL pf 6.25		1	79	79	79	— 1
17⅛	12⅛	IndiNat 1.20	10	18	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	6⅛	Inexco Oil	32	174	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
95⅛	70	IngerR 2.68	14	125	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	+ ⅛
57⅛	45⅛	IngR pf 2.35		10	57	56⅛	57	+ ⅛
34	30⅛	Inind Con	7	66	30	30	30	— ⅛
58⅛	41	InlndStl 2.40	15	46	56	55⅛	55⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	7⅛	Inmont .50	7	195	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
12⅛	8⅛	Insilco .76	7	61	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	12⅛	Insil pfA1.25		1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	Instit InvTr		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
9⅛	7	Integon .32	6	137	8⅛	7⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
48⅛	38⅛	Interco 1.66	8	29	41⅛	40⅛	40⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Intercl Div	3	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
42⅛	35⅛	Interlak 2.20	6	14	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	+ ⅛
280⅛	223⅛	IBM 7	16	660	272⅛	270⅛	271	+ ⅛
28⅛	21⅛	IntFlavF .32	33	507	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
32⅛	22⅛	IntHarv 1.70	20	585	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
42⅛	32⅛	IntMinC 2.40	4	129	37	36⅛	36⅛	
13⅛	6⅛	IntMng .20e	10	11	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
34	24⅛	IntMultf 1.50	7	18	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
79⅛	57⅛	IntPaper 2	11	127	70	69⅛	70	+ ⅛
8	5⅛	IntRectf .15		9	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
30⅛	22⅛	IntTT 1.60	9	1231	29⅛	28⅛	29	+ ⅛
56⅛	44	IntTT pfH 4		7	54⅛	54	54⅛	+ ⅛
52⅛	42⅛	IntTT pfJ 4		21	51	51	51	+ ⅛
51⅛	41⅛	IntTT pfK 4		7	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	
57	47	IntTT pfO 5		6	55⅛	55	55	+ ⅛
36⅛	27⅛	ITT pfN 2.25		57	35⅛	35	35⅛	+ ⅛
57	45⅛	ITTpfI 4.50		5	55⅛	55	55⅛	+ ⅛
30⅛	23⅛	Intrpce 1.45	7	14	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
81	64	Intrpcepf 5		2	79	79	79	— ⅛
27	16⅛	IntrpGp 1.20	7	19	24⅛	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	14⅛	IntrsPw 1.45	9	34	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
7	4⅛	IntrstUn .24	6	20	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
34	23⅛	IowaBf .30e	4	13	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	13⅛	IowaEl 1.40	9	24	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
19⅛	17⅛	IowaIlG 1.72	9	19	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
23⅛	21⅛	IowaPwLt 2	8	24	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
20	17⅛	IowaPS 1.72	8	27	20	19⅛	20	+ ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Ipco Hosp	13	36	4⅛	4	4⅛	
18⅛	8⅛	Itek Corp		73	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
15	5⅛	ItelCorp .20	9	182	14⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛

J-K

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
18⅛	12⅛	JamesF .80	11	37	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
23⅛	13⅛	Jantzen .80	6	12	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	7⅛	JapanF .91e		13	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
31⅛	24⅛	JeffPilot .80	12	59	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
44	36	JerCen pf 4		z260	40⅛	40	40	— 1
96	82	JerCe pf9.36		z110	95	93⅛	95	+ 1
121	110⅛	JeC pf 13.50		z190	119⅛	118⅛	119⅛	+ 1
24⅛	19⅛	Jewelco 1.30	9	65	22⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Jewelcor	10	8	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
22⅛	23	JhnMan 1.40	12	603	31	30⅛	30⅛	
96⅛	82⅛	JohnsonJn 1	27	193	87⅛	86⅛	87	+ ⅛
25⅛	12⅛	JohnCon .90	9	19	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
19⅛	13⅛	JonLogn .58	7	58	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
37⅛	27⅛	Jorgen 1.80	5	1	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	19⅛	Jostens 1b	9	11	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
50⅛	32⅛	JoyMfg 1.10	11	176	47⅛	47	47⅛	+ ⅛
52⅛	29	KLM Airlin		1	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	+ ⅛
39⅛	27⅛	KaisrAl 1.20	11	49	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	
74⅛	57⅛	Kai 59pf 4.75		1	74	74	74	+ 1⅛
9	5⅛	KaisCem .50	13	38	9	8⅛	9	+ ⅛
15⅛	12⅛	KaiCe pf1.37		2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
13⅛	11⅛	Kane Mil .24	5	101	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
28⅛	19⅛	Kaneb .90b	8	15	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
28⅛	25	KCtyPL 2.36	8	49	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
30⅛	15	KCSouIn 1r	8	50	31	30⅛	31	+ ⅛
19⅛	18	KanGEl 1.68	6	29	19⅛	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
17	14⅛	KanNb 1.32B	8	14	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	18	KanPLt 1.60	7	33	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
26⅛	25⅛	KaPL pf2.32		7	26	26	26	
4⅛	3	Katy Ind		20	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	11⅛	Kty pfB 1.46		5	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	6⅛	Kaufm Brd	50	841	8⅛	7⅛	8	— ⅛
17⅛	14⅛	Kauf pf 1.50		7	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
12	7⅛	Kawecki Brl		11	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	4⅛	KeeneCp .20	6	71	7⅛	6⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	5⅛	Keller .20	16	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
26⅛	20	Kellogg 1	16	100	26	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	12	Kellwood .80	6	14	14	13⅛	14	+ ⅛
28⅛	20⅛	Kennmtl .84	11	42	27⅛	27	27	— ⅛
36⅛	30⅛	Kennct .80e	95	197	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	
22⅛	20	KyUtil 1.84	6	22	22⅛	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
22	13	KerrGls .40	7	127	20	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
82⅛	68⅛	KerrMc 1.25	15	117	77	76⅛	76⅛	— ⅛
33⅛	18⅛	KiddeW 1	7	12	30⅛	30	30⅛	+ ⅛
51⅛	41	KiddepfB 4		1	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	— ⅛
51	43	KiddepfC 4		3	49	48⅛	48⅛	— ⅛
47⅛	36⅛	KimbCl 1.80	9	451	41⅛	40⅛	41⅛	+ 1⅛
12⅛	8⅛	KingDSt .50	7	32	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
17⅛	12⅛	KirschCo .90	13	18	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
37⅛	28⅛	KnigtRld .62	16	32	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	+ ⅛
14	8⅛	Koehring .15e	14	13	13⅛	13	13	
32⅛	28	Koeh pf 2.75		1	32	32	32	
60⅛	35⅛	Koppers 1.80	10	54	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Koracrp Ind	6	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
46⅛	40⅛	Kraftco 2.12	9	80	46⅛	45⅛	46⅛	+ ⅛
39⅛	31⅛	KresgeS .32	20	461	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	17⅛	Kroger 1.36	8	153	22⅛	21⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	4⅛	Kysor .40	42	37	9⅛	8⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛

L

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
5⅛	3⅛	LFE Co	18	5	3⅛	3⅛	[illegible]	
17⅛	10⅛	LTV Corp		255	16⅛	15⅛	[illegible]	
23	13⅛	LTVA 3.40t		4	21	21	[illegible]	
51	42⅛	LTVCp pf 5		9	48⅛	48⅛	[illegible]	
19⅛	17⅛	LacGas 1.66	9	7	18⅛	18⅛	[illegible]	
15	12	LamsSess 1	13	4	14	14	[illegible]	
15⅛	11⅛	LaneBry .80	6	7	11⅛	11⅛	[illegible]	
18⅛	10⅛	LawterCh .34	22	85	11⅛	10⅛	[illegible]	
11⅛	6⅛	LearSieg .32	7	108	11⅛	11⅛	[illegible]	
32⅛	27⅛	LearS pf2.25		6	32⅛	32	[illegible]	
34	24⅛	Leaseway .88	10	253	32	30⅛	[illegible]	
20⅛	10⅛	LeedsN .50	9	48	20	19⅛	[illegible]	
19⅛	12	Leesona .75	7	6	18⅛	17⅛	[illegible]	
16⅛	10⅛	LehPCt .80	38	32	15⅛	15⅛	[illegible]	
2	⅛	LehVal Ind		24	1⅛	1⅛	[illegible]	
16	10⅛	LVIn pf 1.50		2	14⅛	14⅛	[illegible]	
13⅛	10⅛	Lehmn .94e		928	11⅛	11⅛	[illegible]	
8⅛	4⅛	Lennar Crp		16	5⅛	5⅛	[illegible]	
28⅛	18⅛	Lenox .84	10	9	21⅛	21⅛	[illegible]	
10⅛	7⅛	LesFay .40b	6	38	7⅛	7⅛	[illegible]	
11⅛	6⅛	LevFd Cap		19	11	11	[illegible]	
13⅛	12	LevFIn .75a		6	13	13	[illegible]	
52⅛	39⅛	LeviStra 1	5	97	42⅛	41⅛	[illegible]	
21⅛	21	LeviS wi		5	21⅛	21	[illegible]	
8⅛	4	Levitz Furn	68	162	5⅛	5⅛	[illegible]	
34⅛	21⅛	LOF 1.50	7	84	31⅛	31	[illegible]	
72⅛	55⅛	LOF pf 4.75		46	65⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	
17	9⅛	Librty Cp.52	7	35	16⅛	16⅛	[illegible]	
3⅛	2⅛	Liberty Loan		6	2⅛	2⅛	[illegible]	
36⅛	29⅛	LiggtGp 2.50	6	46	33⅛	33	[illegible]	
90	82	LiggtGp pf 7		z100	85	85	[illegible]	
60	45	LillyEli 1.30	20	115	52⅛	51⅛	[illegible]	
30⅛	24	LincNat 1.60	12	156	29⅛	29	[illegible]	
60	48	LincNtpf 3		11	59⅛	58⅛	[illegible]	
18⅛	15⅛	LincPl 1.88A		7	16⅛	16⅛	[illegible]	
4⅛	1⅛	Lionel Corp	7	35	3⅛	3⅛	[illegible]	
17⅛	6⅛	Littonln .18t	18	808	16⅛	16	[illegible]	
23⅛	9	Littnstc pfc		5	21⅛	21⅛	[illegible]	
44	27	Littncvpf 3		1	42⅛	42⅛	[illegible]	
20⅛	10⅛	Litton pfB 2		6	19⅛	19⅛	[illegible]	
12⅛	6⅛	Lockhd Airc	3	726	11⅛	10⅛	[illegible]	
31⅛	21	Loews 1.20	6	305	27⅛	27⅛	[illegible]	
9⅛	6	LomaFin .40	8	37	7⅛	7⅛	[illegible]	
17⅛	11⅛	LomM 1.60e	18	36	13⅛	13⅛	[illegible]	
19⅛	14	LoneStInd 1	10	60	16⅛	16⅛	[illegible]	
18	15⅛	LngIsLt 1.56	7	119	17⅛	17	[illegible]	
80⅛	70	LILpf 5.75		2	77	77	[illegible]	
98⅛	82⅛	LILpf 8.30		z20	85	85	[illegible]	
123⅛	112	LIL pfN 13		z100	119⅛	119⅛	[illegible]	
26⅛	24⅛	LIL pfO 2.47		21	26⅛	26⅛	[illegible]	
39⅛	31⅛	Longs Drug	22	11	32	32	[illegible]	
16	8⅛	Loral Corp	8	68	14⅛	14	[illegible]	
30	22	LaLand 1.20	12	271	28⅛	28⅛	[illegible]	
18	12	LaPacif .20b	17	153	15⅛	15⅛	[illegible]	
25	21⅛	LouisGs 1.88	8	10	24	23⅛	[illegible]	
19⅛	11⅛	Lowenst .40		6	16⅛	16	[illegible]	
44⅛	34⅛	Lubrizol 1	18	34	42⅛	41⅛	[illegible]	
7⅛	13⅛	LuckyS .68b	12	105	15	14⅛	[illegible]	
9	6⅛	Ludlow .40		11	7⅛	7⅛	[illegible]	
29⅛	22	LukenSt 1.60	8	10	27⅛	27⅛	[illegible]	
24⅛	13⅛	LykesCp 1	5	90	20⅛	20⅛	[illegible]	
47⅛	28⅛	Lykes pf2.50		23	40⅛	39⅛	[illegible]	
8⅛	4	LynCSys .20	17	32	7⅛	7⅛	[illegible]	

M

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
19⅛	10⅛	MBPX .40a	4	15	13⅛	13⅛	[illegible]	
36⅛	29⅛	MCAInc 1	5	73	32⅛	32	[illegible]	
5⅛	3⅛	MEI Cp	6	28	4⅛	4⅛	[illegible]	
17⅛	10⅛	MGICln .10		528	12⅛	12⅛	[illegible]	
12	8⅛	MacAF .60b	6	17	9⅛	9⅛	[illegible]	
5⅛	2⅛	MacDonel	6	42	4⅛	4⅛	[illegible]	
7⅛	4⅛	Macke .30	10	3	6⅛	6⅛	[illegible]	
7⅛	4⅛	Macmill .25	6	78	6⅛	6⅛	[illegible]	
38⅛	26⅛	Macy 1.20	7	97	29⅛	29⅛	[illegible]	
55	47⅛	Macypf 4.25		z100	51⅛	51⅛	[illegible]	
13⅛	9⅛	MadisFd .60		373	12⅛	12⅛	[illegible]	
6⅛	4	MadSq Gar	8	3	6⅛	6⅛	[illegible]	
9⅛	6⅛	MagicCf .32	25	68	8⅛	8⅛	[illegible]	
37⅛	21⅛	Mallory 1	40	66	36⅛	36⅛	[illegible]	
27⅛	21⅛	MalHyde .56	12	23	24⅛	24⅛	[illegible]	
9⅛	4⅛	Manhin .05e	5	1	7⅛	7⅛	[illegible]	
40⅛	29	MfrHan 1.80	9	299	37⅛	37⅛	[illegible]	
41⅛	32⅛	MAPCO .90	15	98	39⅛	39⅛	[illegible]	
12⅛	7⅛	Marathn Mf	3	67	10⅛	10⅛	[illegible]	
60⅛	41⅛	MarathonO 2	11	799	59⅛	59⅛	[illegible]	
21⅛	13⅛	Maremt .50	8	149	18⅛	18	[illegible]	
13⅛	9⅛	MarMid .80	9	103	11	10⅛	[illegible]	
15⅛	11⅛	MarionL .52	12	11	13⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	
61⅛	28⅛	Marley 1	12	201	67	65	[illegible]	
13⅛	8⅛	Marlette .40a	14	31	13⅛	13⅛	[illegible]	
19⅛	13⅛	Marriot .25t	18	187	14⅛	14⅛	[illegible]	
61⅛	52⅛	MrshMcL 2	18	25	55⅛	55⅛	[illegible]	
25⅛	16⅛	MarshF 1.24	9	20	18⅛	18⅛	[illegible]	
24⅛	16⅛	MartMa 1.40	9	268	24⅛	23⅛	[illegible]	
27⅛	17	MrldCup .60	8	9	24⅛	24⅛	[illegible]	
31⅛	21⅛	MescoCp .39	16	394	24⅛	23⅛	[illegible]	
25⅛	18⅛	Masonite .54	16	42	19⅛	19⅛	[illegible]	
12⅛	5⅛	MasM 1.37e	10	8	11⅛	11⅛	[illegible]	
32⅛	16⅛	MasseyFer 1	5	395	27⅛	27⅛	[illegible]	
17⅛	14⅛	MasCp 1.60		7	16⅛	16⅛	[illegible]	
18⅛	16⅛	MasInc .98e		25	18⅛	18⅛	[illegible]	
25⅛	19⅛	MatsuE .20e	18	10	22⅛	22⅛	[illegible]	
8⅛	6⅛	Mattel Inc	7	233	6⅛	6⅛	[illegible]	
32	29⅛	May DStr1.32	11	182	38	38	[illegible]	
30	24⅛	MayerOsc 1	18	14	27⅛	27⅛	[illegible]	
39	30⅛	Maytg 1.30e	14	37	38⅛	38⅛	[illegible]	
17⅛	15⅛	McCord	6	16	16⅛	16⅛	[illegible]	
52⅛	37⅛	McDermot 1	5	224	48	47⅛	[illegible]	
65	57⅛	McDnld .02e	26	415	59⅛	58	[illegible]	
24⅛	14⅛	McDonD .44	10	193	22⅛	22⅛	[illegible]	
32	21⅛	McGEd 1.50	14	106	32	31⅛	[illegible]	
17	12⅛	McGrwH .64	11	41	15⅛	14⅛	[illegible]	
48⅛	36⅛	McIntyr .75e	8	z688	37	36⅛	[illegible]	
16⅛	13⅛	McKee .90	7	34	16⅛	15⅛	[illegible]	
56⅛	36⅛	McLean .92	10	3	54	53⅛	[illegible]	
27⅛	25⅛	McLean wi		2	27⅛	27⅛	[illegible]	
23⅛	18⅛	McLout 1.60	15	234	22⅛	22⅛	[illegible]	
12⅛	9	McNeil .80	10	7	11	10⅛	[illegible]	
23	19⅛	Mead Corp	7	96	19⅛	19⅛	[illegible]	
59	35⅛	Mea pfA2.80		1	58⅛	58⅛	[illegible]	
59⅛	36⅛	Mea pfB2.80		1	50⅛	50⅛	[illegible]	
26	17	Medusa 1.40	8	1	25	25	[illegible]	
25⅛	17⅛	Melville .68	12	143	22⅛	22⅛	[illegible]	
15⅛	9⅛	Menasc .58r	4	37	14⅛	13⅛	[illegible]	
64⅛	46⅛	MercStr .80	9	8	51⅛	50⅛	[illegible]	
76	65	Merck 1.40	22	148	71⅛	69	[illegible]	
18⅛	10⅛	MereBrth .70	5	18	14⅛	14⅛	[illegible]	
33⅛	14⅛	MerrLyn .80	9	397	25⅛	24⅛	[illegible]	
30⅛	19	MesaPet .10	23	294	29⅛	28⅛	[illegible]	
33⅛	24⅛	MesP pf 1.60		33	33	32	[illegible]	
11⅛	6	Mesabi 1.15e	6	409	7⅛	7⅛	[illegible]	
15⅛	12⅛	MGM 1r	7	x31	14	13⅛	[illegible]	
30⅛	15	Metrom .60	11	386	29⅛	28⅛	[illegible]	
82	71⅛	MetE pf 8.12		z160	80	80	[illegible]	
14	11⅛	MichGs 1.16	6	5	12	12	[illegible]	
24⅛	17⅛	MichTube 1	6	z12	20	19⅛	[illegible]	
22⅛	13⅛	Microwave	13	17	21	20⅛	[illegible]	
15	12⅛	MidCtl 1.12	8	32	14⅛	14⅛	[illegible]	
16⅛	13⅛	MidSUt 1.32	8	629	14⅛	14⅛	[illegible]	
3	1⅛	Midland Mtg		8	1⅛	1⅛	[illegible]	
26⅛	18⅛	MidlRo 1.40	7	87	25⅛	25⅛	[illegible]	
29⅛	22⅛	MilesLb 1.20	9	71	25⅛	25⅛	[illegible]	
21⅛	15	Milgo Elect	12	59	19	18⅛	[illegible]	
17⅛	9⅛	MillBrad .44	8	18	14⅛	14⅛	[illegible]	
55⅛	32⅛	MinnMM 1.45	24	434	59⅛	58⅛	[illegible]	
20⅛	18⅛	MinnPL 1.66	7	28	20⅛	20	[illegible]	
15⅛	11⅛	MirroAl .96	9	5	13⅛	13⅛	[illegible]	
14⅛	8	MisnEq .28	10	17	13⅛	12⅛	[illegible]	
37⅛	27⅛	MoPacC 1.40	6	31	33⅛	32⅛	[illegible]	
13	9⅛	MoPSv .34b	6	8	12	12	[illegible]	
61⅛	47⅛	Mobil 3.40	7	585	59⅛	58⅛	[illegible]	
7	3⅛	Mobile Hom		24	4⅛	4⅛	[illegible]	
25	15⅛	Mohasco .90	8	166	18⅛	18	[illegible]	
9⅛	3	MohR Data	28	887	9⅛	8⅛	[illegible]	
24	16⅛	MohkR 1.20	5	1	20⅛	20⅛	[illegible]	
37⅛	18	Molycorp 1	14	24	35	34⅛	[illegible]	
24	16	Monrh 1.20a	5	1	23⅛	23⅛	[illegible]	
15⅛	6⅛	Monogr .20	8	22	14	13⅛	[illegible]	
12⅛	7⅛	MonrEq .20	23	42	9⅛	9⅛	[illegible]	
100	76	Monsan 2.80	9	283	91⅛	90⅛	[illegible]	
110⅛	84⅛	Mons pf 2.75		4	101⅛	101	[illegible]	
32⅛	26⅛	MontDU 2.20	7	32	32⅛	31⅛	[illegible]	
28	22⅛	MonPw 1.80	8	99	24⅛	24⅛	[illegible]	
23	21⅛	MontSt 1.80a		16	23	22⅛	[illegible]	
9⅛	7⅛	MONY .81e	11	51	9⅛	9⅛	[illegible]	
55⅛	29⅛	MooreMcC 1	6	226	52⅛	51⅛	[illegible]	
64⅛	53⅛	Morgan 1.80	12	125	59	58⅛	[illegible]	
26⅛	18⅛	MorrisKnu 1	5	13	20⅛	19⅛	[illegible]	
11⅛	10⅛	MorseS wl.30	5	22	11⅛	11⅛	[illegible]	
4⅛	2⅛	MtgeTr Am		14	3⅛	3⅛	[illegible]	
19⅛	13⅛	MorNor .88		174	16⅛	16⅛	[illegible]	
59	41⅛	Motorola .70	31	109	56	54⅛	[illegible]	
44⅛	30⅛	MtFuel 2	12	34	42⅛	42	[illegible]	
23⅛	19	MtStTel 1.68	9	12	22⅛	22⅛	[illegible]	
11⅛	7	Munford .40	5	18	9⅛	9⅛	[illegible]	
7⅛	5⅛	Munid pf .40		3	6⅛	6⅛	[illegible]	
20	15⅛	Munsng 1.08	7	7	16⅛	16⅛	[illegible]	
23⅛	16⅛	MurphC 1.20	7	6	19⅛	19⅛	[illegible]	
25⅛	16⅛	MurpOil .60	7	211	23⅛	22⅛	[illegible]	
21⅛	12⅛	MurryOh 1	7	33	19	18⅛	[illegible]	
16⅛	14⅛	MutlOm 1.32		15	15⅛	15⅛	[illegible]	
10	7	MyersL .40		11	8⅛	8⅛	[illegible]	

(Continued on next page.)

Talk with E.F. Hutton in Luxembourg

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Flash... Paris Bourse

JULY 22, 1976 (In French Francs)

COMPANY	INDUS.	1975 HIGH-LOW	CLOS. PRICE July 22	MON.-WED. HIGH-LOW	P/E	b YIELD (%)	—EARN. PER SHR.— '73, '74, '75	SHRS. OUTS. (000)	LATEST COMPANY NEWS
AQUITAINE	Petrol.	397 - 330.50	380	349 - 334.10	4	4.5	42.63 - 89.14 - 89.00c	9,649	1975 consolidated turnover = 6,172 MF vs. 6,126 MF in 1974.
ASSUR. GROUPE PARIS	Insurance	316 - 265	265.90	266.50 - 265	30 a	4.1	9.96 - 13.27 - —	2,384	Free share (1 for 10) Oct. '76. Same div. '77 despite new share distribution.
BSN GERVAIS DAN.	Glass.food	736 - 583	650	687 - 645	—	3.9	102 - 28.38 - —24.39c	2,332	Same net dividend of Fr. 25.20 per share maintained for fiscal 1975.
CHARGEURS REUNIS	Shipping Air trans.	208 - 168	177	177 - 175	11	6.2	9.50 - 16.96 - 16.41	1,866	Cie. Maritime des C.R. subsidiary '75 same div. Fr. 4.50 paid June 30.
CHIMIQUE ROUTIERE	Public works	162 - 111.10	119	122 - 119.60	7	5.9	9.74 - 11.18 - 18.02c	1,472	Fiscal '75 consol. net profit of 44.23 MF vs. 23.50 MF in '74. Net div. Fr. 7.
Cie. Gle. ELECTRICITE	Electric	374 - 285	285	291 - 286	14	6.1	29.70 - 27.80 - 20.46c	5,044	SGE building & public work '75 consid. result: 30,194 MF (+11.6%).
CREDIT COMM. FRAN.	Bank	161.50 - 102.50	103	104 - 101.50	6	6.8	13.02 - 10.36 - 16.85	5,758	New CCF 30 Mil. Eurodollar notes (1983), floating rate (1/4% over libor).
CREDIT INDUS. COM.	Bank	147 - 105.50	104.50	107.50 - 105.10	10	6.2	8.60 - 6.77 - 10.84	4,528	From June '75 to June '76 C.I.C. deposits increase by 21%.
CREDIT DU NORD	Bank	95 - 75	74.10	75.40 - 75	11	7.4	6.72 - 5.54 - 6.64c	4,800	Net dividend: Fr. 5.50 (vs. Fr. 4.00 in '74) payable as of May 31.
CREUSOT-LOIRE	Heavy Ind	173 - 118	120	130.10 - 116	12	6.7	15.98 - 28.13 - 9.82c	2,947	South Africa chooses Framatome & Group CL to its nuclear centers.
EURAFRANCE	Holding	207 - 165	180.90	182 - 181	5	5.5	(non signific.) - 26.50	2,193	Oct. 1, '75-Sept. 30, '76 = 22.7 MF vs. 19.2 MF Oct. 1, '74 - Sept. 30, '75.
FERODO S.A.F.	Autom. Equip.	488.90 - 387.50	398	406 - 404	14	4.4	27.19 - 23.02 - 29.27c	1,495	1975 net profit = Fr. 36,376,000. Up 34% vs. 1974.
FRANÇAISE PETROLES.	Petrol.	153.50 - 112.60	111.50	116.20 - 111.70	3	8.4	41.65 - 66.21 - 34.00c	13,889	Pelican now located offshore Greenland for drilling operation.
GEN. OCCIDENTALE	Holding	192 - 175	179.80	176.50 - 175	7	2.8	— - — - 26.94c	2,823	Generale Occidentale interest in Cavenham Ltd. now just over 50%.
IMETAL	Mining	120.10 - 78.10	110.20	110.20 - 108.80	45	3.0	7.59 - 17.97 - 2.44c	7,944	Expect 1976 to evolve favorably and to profit from Copperweld.
MOET-HENNESSY	Beverag.	621 - 500	504	509 - 501	16 a	1.4	31.77 - — - —	3,757	
NORD (Compagnie du).	Holding	28.20 - 22.35	22.10	23 - 22.30	76	6.3	2.03 - 0.18 - 0.29	13,415	Dividend up from Fr. 1.20 to Fr. 1.40 in expectation of improved earnings.
PECHELBRONN	Hold. (fin.)	88.10 - 74	78	80 - 78.05	7	7.7	11.71 - 6.52 - 10.76	2,825	Fr. 6.00 net dividend proposal at June meeting: (+20%) vs. '74.
PECHINEY-UG.-KUHLM.	Chem.min.	119 - 94.40	95.40	94.60 - 94.20	—	5.4	14.50 - 29.50 - —6.30c	25,162	STEC subsidiary to expect 2 uranium plants (Niger and Italy).
PEUGEOT	Holding	409.80 - 259	262	267 - 260.10	5	3.8	71.04 - 38.24 - 54.71c	6,002	Net dividend increase from Fr. 9.10 to Fr. 10 for fiscal '75.
RAFFINAGE (Cie. Fr.).	Petrol.	129.70 - 85	89	87.50 - 85	—	—	16.84 - — - —	5,450	'75 sales (pre-tax) = Fr. 18,650,295,000 vs. Fr. 19,949,248,000 in '74.
REDOUTE	Mail order	723 - 628	639	635 - 631	20	2.3	35.94 - 35.87 - 31.18c	924	Feb. '75-Feb. '76 consolidated net profit up 39%. Net div. Fr. 15 vs. Fr. 12.
ROBECO	Investm. Comp.	362.50 - 310	361	363.20 - 359.20	—	3.5	(not relevant)	22,572	As of May 1, tot.net assets: 4,443 MFIs. Invest.: 38% USA, 37% Eur., 12% Jap.
SKIS ROSSIGNOL	Ski manuf	1990 - 1757	1920	1921 - 1911	37	1.2	44.64 - 71.76 - 52.21c	221	20% of world ski market share now attained. 4 years in advance.
SUEZ (Cie. Financ.)	Holding	234.90 - 213	214	216 - 213	6	7.5	55.76 - 54.00 - 38.00c	8,419	Fr. 16 net div. '76 (+1 Fr.). 20% stake acquired in Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co.

(a) P/E calculated on '74 earnings; all others on '75. (b) Tax credit not included. C: Consolidated.

مكتبة من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

NYSE Nationwide Trading, July 21—Closing Prices

(Continued from preceding page.)

N

Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Clse. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
NCRCp .72	14	481	33¾	32½	33¼	— ⅝
NLInd 1	11	228	21	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
NLTCp .64	7	136	21⅞	21½	21½	— ¼
NVF 2.45t	10	36	10⅛	9⅞	10	— ⅛
Nabisco 2.40	11	67	42¼	42	42½	+ ½
NalcoCh .80	19	173	34⅞	34⅛	34⅛	—
NarcoSci .60	7	15	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ¼
NashuaC .60	28	136	16⅝	16	16⅝	+ ⅝
NatAirl .50	550	164	16⅝	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅛
NAvia .47e		102	16⅛	15⅛	16⅛	+ ½
NatCan .57	7	294	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅜
NCan pf 1.50		10	29	28¾	29	+ ⅛
NtlChem .40	15	30	24	24¼	24⅛	+ ⅛
NatCity Lin		3	6	6	6	
NatDet 2.72	6	x7	48⅞	48½	48⅞	+ ⅜
NatDist 1.40	9	198	25⅞	25	25½	+ ½
NDist pf 4.25		z100	69	69	69	
NatFuel 2.16	8	11	23	22⅞	22⅞	
NatFuel pf2.30		250	25	24⅞	25	+ ⅛
NatGyp 1.05	10	70	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
Nat Homes		10	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
NatInd .30	4	19	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
Nat MedCare.03e	12	101	18⅛	17½	18	+ ⅛
NMedE .28b	6	16	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
Nat Semicn	29	2580	44	41⅞	42⅛	— 1⅛
NSvcInd .76	9	9	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
NStand .96	8	6	17¼	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
NStarch .88	16	33	53½	52⅝	53¼	+ ⅛
NatlStl 2.50	19	57	49½	49⅛	49⅛	— ⅛
Nat Tea		1	4	4	4	+ ⅛
Natoma 1.20	9	187	25⅞	25¼	25⅞	+ ⅛
Neptune .60	8	68	15⅞	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅛
NevPw 1.60	6	28	20	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
NevP pf2.30		z480	23⅞	23	23	— ¼
NEngEl 1.86	9	77	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
NEnGE 1.32	8	39	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
NEnP pf2.76		4	28⅜	28¼	28¼	— ⅛
NEngT 2.36	11	16	28⅜	28	28⅜	+ ¼
NYSEG 2.40	8	977	26⅞	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
NYSE pf8.80		z140	95	93⅝	93⅝	— 1⅛
Newhall .56	10	5	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
Newmt 1.60	15	114	27⅞	26⅞	27¼	+ ¾
NiaMP 1.24	6	1903	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
NiagShre .95e		10	12	11⅞	12	
Nicor 2.12	7	15	25¼	25	25	— ⅛
Nicor pf 1.90		3	24¾	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
NorfkWn 5	9	70	83¼	82⅞	83⅛	— ⅛
Norlin 1.25	5	15	18⅝	18	18	— ⅜
Norris 1.40	7	13	38⅜	38	38⅛	— ⅜
NoACoal .90	9	4	44¼	43⅛	43⅛	— ½
NoAmMt 1e	20	186	5⅞	4⅛	4½	— ⅛
NoAPhl 1.20	8	37	30⅞	30⅛	30⅜	+ ⅛
NoCAir .10e	8	347	3⅛	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
NoCeAir wt		21	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
NoestUt 1.02	8	216	10½	10⅛	10⅜	+ ⅛
NIndPS 1.40	8	122	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
NorNGs 2.08	7	101	47½	46	47⅛	+ 1⅛
NoStPw 1.94	9	144	26¼	25⅞	26⅛	— ⅛
NSPw pf3.60		z210	42	41	41	— 1¼
NSPw pf4.10		z100	47	46½	46½	— ½
NSPw pf4.11		z90	47	46	47	— ⅛
NSP pf 10.36		z15	112½	112½	112½	
NSPw pf8.80		z300	101½	100	100	
NorTel .60	15	196	37⅝	36⅞	37⅛	+ ⅝
Northgate E	36	28	4⅞	4⅛	4⅞	+ ⅛
Northrp 1.40	9	287	44	43⅛	43⅞	— ⅝
NwstAirl .45	17	1193	35⅝	34⅛	35⅛	
NwtBnc 1.70	11	27	53	52⅝	52¾	
NwtEnrgy 2	5	21	29⅝	29½	29⅝	— ⅛
NwtEnr cf 2	5	4	29	28⅞	29	
NwtInd 2.25	4	144	47⅝	47⅛	47⅛	— ⅝
Nwstind wt		13	24¾	24⅛	24⅛	
NwtIn pf4.20		2	106	105⅛	106	
NwInd pfC 5		3	142	140¾	140¾	— 4¼
NwtP pf 2.50		3	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
NwsMutL 1e	15	50	11⅞	11¼	11⅞	+ ⅛
NwtStW 1.20	20	9	33¼	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
Norton 1.70	9	86	35⅝	35	35¼	
NorSim .50b	10	174	20⅞	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
NortS pf 1.60		7	45	45	45	
NucorCp .32	7	4	27⅛	27	27	+ ⅛

O

Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Clse. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
OKCCp .80	5	25	13	13	13	
OakInd .40	16	15	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	
OakiteP .92	9	2	14½	14½	14½	— ¼
OccidPet 1	12	3774	18⅞	17¾	18⅞	+ ⅛
OccidPet wt		373	8⅞	7⅝	8⅛	+ ⅛
OccIP pf2.16		14	30⅞	29⅞	30⅛	+ ⅛
OccIP pf3.60		110	60⅛	57½	59⅛	+ 2¼
OccidPt pf 4		25	59⅞	57½	59	+ 1½
OccIP pf2.50		23	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
Ogden 1.20	5	299	22½	22⅛	22⅝	
OhioEd 1.56	9	239	18	17⅞	17⅞	
OhEd pf 3.90		z30	41	41	41	— 1
OhEd pf 7.24		z260	76½	76½	76½	— ½
OhEd pf 7.36		z100	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛	+ ⅛
OhEd pf 8.20		z100	84	84	84	— ⅝
OhE pf 10.48		z50	104⅛	104	104	— 1
OhP pfA 14		z170	123⅞	123⅛	123⅛	— ⅛
OhPw pf 14		z50	124	124	124	— ½
OklaGE 1.44	10	139	18⅞	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
OklaGE rt		13039	⅛	7-64	7-64	
OkGE pf .80		z200	10	10	10	— ⅛
OklaNG 1.80	7	54	30¼	29⅞	30	— ⅛
OlinCp 1.32	7	11	40½	40	40½	
Olinkraft 1	10	75	32	31½	31⅞	+ ⅛
Omark .60	6	22	12	11⅞	11⅞	
Oneida .76	6	28	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
Opelika 1	6	6	15⅛	15½	15½	— ⅛
OranRk 1.29	8	12	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
Orange .19b	10	52	10½	10½	10⅛	— ⅛
OutMar 1.40	9	158	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
OutletCo .80	5	11	16	16	16	— ¼
OvernitT .90	10	8	23⅞	23⅛	23⅛	—
OverSh .20b	5	26	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
OwensCng 1	13	26	52⅜	52⅛	52⅛	+ ⅛
OwenIll 1.88	8	175	57⅛	56⅞	57⅛	+ ½
OwnIl pf4.75		2	88	88	88	— ½

P - Q

Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Clse. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
PNBMR .40	20	16	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
PPGInd 2	8	181	52¾	51⅞	51⅞	
PSA Inc		76	7½	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
PacAS 1.20a		63	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
PacGas 1.88	8	265	20⅛	20⅛	20½	
PacLtg 1.68	8	100	17⅞	17½	17⅞	
PacLm 1.20	15	47	28⅞	28⅛	28⅛	— ¼
PacPetr .80	10	41	29⅛	29	29	+ ⅛
PacPw 1.70	10	106	21⅞	21½	21⅞	+ ⅛
PacTT 1.20	8	44	15	14⅞	15	⅛
PacTin .80	8	10	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	
PaineW .30e	4	75	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
PaiW pf1.30		6	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
PalmBc .30	5	67	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
Pamida .10e	7	17	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
PanAm Air		2644	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅛
PanEP 2.10	8	58	38⅛	37⅞	38⅛	+ ⅛
Paprcft .66b	8	24	14⅛	14	14⅛	— ⅛
Pargasinc 1	12	71	16	15¼	15⅛	— ⅛
Parker Drill	7	49	28	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
ParHan 1.20	11	29	35⅛	34⅞	35⅛	+ ⅛
ParkPen .40	9	79	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
Pasco .7c	10	104	25⅞	25⅛	25⅞	+ ⅛
PatrkP .66t	7	94	12⅞	12⅛	12⅞	+ ⅛
Paylsnw .40	8	36	19⅞	18⅞	19⅛	+ ⅛
PeabGa .2e	10	96	18⅛	17⅞	17¾	+ ⅛
Penn Cent		192	1½	1¼	1½	+ ⅛
PenDix .24b		6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
Penney 1.28	14	504	50⅛	49¼	50	— ¼
PaPwLt 1.80	8	143	20⅞	20⅛	20⅞	
PaPL pf 4.50		z170	49½	48½	48½	— ½
PaPL pf 8.60		z100	84½	84½	84½	
PaPL pf 9.24		z10	100	100	100	
PaPL pf. 8		z90	84½	84	84	— 1
PaPL pf 8.70		z90	91	91	91	+ ½
Pennwlt 1.60	10	101	35⅛	35	35	— ⅛
Penwl pf1.60		22	26	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
Pennzol 1.32	10	204	33½	32⅞	33⅛	+ ⅛
Pennz pf1.33		2	42½	42½	42½	
PeopDrg .20		13	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
PeopleGas 3	7	140	38½	38	38⅛	
PepsiCo 2	16	319	79⅞	78⅞	79⅞	+ 1⅛
PerkElm .30	22	439	23⅛	23⅛	23¼	— ⅛
PetInc 1.60	8	12	29	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅛
PetInc pf .80		3	16⅛	16	16	
PetInc pf 1		2	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
PetrieSt 1.60	15	41	64⅞	63⅞	64⅛	+ ⅛
Petrolan .60	7	58	21⅞	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
Petrim 2.55e		5	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
Pfizer .84	14	784	29⅛	28⅞	28⅞	+ ⅛
PhelpD 2.20	22	134	44⅞	43⅞	44⅛	+ ⅛
PhilaEl .64	9	213	16½	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
PhilE pf 8.75		z110	86½	85⅞	85⅞	— ⅛
PhlE pf 7.85		z1050	77	77	77	
PhilE pf 9.52		z5400	96⅞	96⅛	96⅞	
PhilaSub .80	7	22	14	13¾	14	+ ½
PhilMorr 1	14	850	54½	53⅞	54	+ ⅛
Philips Ind		108	8⅛	7⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
PhilipInd pf		10	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
PhilPet 1.80	12	282	61	59⅞	60⅞	+ ⅛
PhilVnH .60	9	6	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
Pickwick .32	9	117	20⅛	19½	20⅛	+ ⅛
PiedNG 1.44	6	13	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
Pier1 Imprt		8	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Pillsbury 1	15	198	40⅛	39⅞	40⅛	+ ⅛
Pioner 1.20b	10	106	32⅛	31⅞	32⅛	+ ⅛
PitneyB .68	8	121	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
PittFrg .80b	6	19	21½	20⅞	20⅞	— ½
Pittstn .80a	8	550	43⅛	42⅛	43⅛	+ ⅛
PizzaHt .05e	14	227	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
Plan Resrch	8	168	3⅛	3½	3⅛	+ ⅛
Playboy .12	25	15	3⅞	3½	3½	— ⅛
Plessey .86e	8	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
Pneumo .80	5	33	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
Polaroid .32	19	1732	38⅞	37⅞	38¼	+ ½
Ponderosa	18	245	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
PopeTal .70	10	1	18	18	18	— ⅛
Portec	18	54	22½	21¾	21⅞	— 1⅛
PortGE pf 5.50		z160	67	67	67	
PortGE 1.64	7	99	19⅞	19½	19¼	+ ⅛
PoG pf 11.50		z160	111¼	111	111	
PortG pf2.60		3	27⅛	27¼	27¼	
Potlch 1.50	13	33	60⅞	59⅞	60⅛	+ ⅛
PotmEl 1.16	11	160	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
PotEl pf 4.50		z60	48	48	48	— 1
PotE pf 4.04		z60	43⅛	43½	43½	
PotEl pf 5.46		z100	55½	55⅞	55¼	+ 1¼
PotEl pf 5.50		z410	56	55½	56	+ ⅛
Premier .40	8	6	12	12	12	
Premr pf .90		3	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
ProctrG 2.20	21	179	98	97⅞	97¼	
Prolor .40	8	30	44	43⅛	43⅛	— ⅛
PSvCol 1.30	7	179	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
PSvcIn 1.92	10	490	27	26½	26½	— ⅛
PSInd pf9.44		z250	107	106½	107	+ 1
PSvNH 1.88	7	14	21	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
PSNH pf2.75		z500	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
PSvNM 1.36	8	17	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
PSvEG 1.88	9	542	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
PSEG pf1.40		1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
PSEG pf4.18		z50	44½	44⅛	44½	+ 1½
PSEG pf6.80		z600	73½	73	73	+ 1
PSEG pf2.43		14	25⅛	25½	25⅛	
PSE pf 10.25		z40	119¼	119	119	— ⅛
PSEG pf7.70		z110	80	78	79	— 2⅛
PSEG pf8.08		z20	86½	85⅛	85⅛	— ½
Pueblo Ind		15	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
Pueblo Int		30	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
PugSPL 2.36	7	19	29⅛	28⅞	29⅛	
Pullmn 1.20	10	194	37⅛	36⅛	36⅛	
PurexCp .96	9	92	17⅞	17	17½	
PuritnFash	14	19	4½	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Purolatr 1.08	9	117	29⅛	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅛
QuakOat .84	14	51	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
QuakOat pf 3		2	68	68	68	— ⅛
QuaO pf 9.56		z560	106¼	105⅛	106⅛	+ ⅛
QuakStO .72	11	57	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
Questor .01r	11	39	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Questor .01r	11	39	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛

R

Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Clse. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
RCA 1	14	496	29	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅛
RCAcvpf 4		6	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	— ⅛

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Clse. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
9	4⅛	RTE .16b	18	42	8	7⅞	8	
52⅛	46½	RalstonPu 1	16	860	52	51½	51⅞	+ ⅛
8⅞	3⅛	Ramada Inn		277	4⅞	4⅛	4½	
12½	7	Rancola .40	52	54	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅛
8⅞	5	Rapid Am		16	5⅞	5½	5⅝	— ¼
30⅛	26½	RapAm pf 3		2	27½	26⅞	26⅞	— 2
34⅛	27	Raybest 1.50	5	3	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	— ¼
22	15¼	Raymint .56	6	7	20¼	20¼	20¼	
66½	44⅛	Raytheon 1.20	12	282	62⅛	62⅜	62⅛	
23	16⅛	ReadBat .60	4	63	19⅞	19	19⅛	+ ¼
5⅛	⅛	viReadg Co		1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
5⅛	2½	Redman Ind		34	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	10	ReeceCp .74	12	11	11½	11⅛	11½	— ⅛
34	22	Reeves 1.80	6	6	29⅞	29	29	— ⅛
19⅛	11⅛	ReichCh .74	7	58	17	16½	17	+ ⅛
33⅛	18	RelianEl 1	13	230	33⅛	32⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
93⅞	51⅛	Relian pf 3		4	92½	92	92½	+ 2¼
59½	34	Relia pf 1.60		1	59	59	59	+ 1
18⅛	6	Relian Grp		110	14⅛	14¼	14⅛	
31	12	RelGrp pfB		33	25⅛	24⅞	25	— ⅛
20⅛	8½	RelGrp pfC		88	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	—
9⅛	6⅛	Republic Cp	12	6	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
17⅛	10	RepFinS .80	8	3	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
3⅛	1	RepMig Inv		6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
40⅛	27⅛	RepSll 1.60	11	74	37⅛	36⅞	36⅞	— ⅛
13⅛	7⅛	ResrvOil .16	9	120	13	12⅛	12⅞	— ⅛
21⅛	17⅛	Revco DS.22	17	25	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	7⅛	Rever Copb		32	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
88⅛	69⅛	Revlon 1.60	19	93	85½	85	85⅛	— ½
9⅛	3⅛	Rexham .32	8	107	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
39½	20½	Rexnrd 1.20	8	75	37	36½	36⅞	+ ⅛
58½	32⅛	Rexn pf 2.36		8	55	54⅞	54⅞	+ ⅛
68¼	55	Reynln 3.08	7	99	58½	57½	57¼	— ⅛
80	61	Reyln pf2.25		3	65	65	65	— ⅛
41⅛	22½	ReynMet 1	8	75	38⅛	37⅛	37⅛	— 1
15⅛	8⅛	ReynSe .48a	6	44	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	9⅛	Richardsn 1	17	4	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
26⅛	21⅛	RichMer .64	11	417	23½	23	23	— ⅛
18⅛	10⅛	Richmnd .80	15	253	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	14⅛	RiegelTex 1	5	15	16⅞	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	15	RioGran .60	7	17	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	9⅛	RioGr pf .80		30	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
20⅛	14½	RiteAid .24	15	109	18⅛	17⅞	18	
23⅛	13⅛	Robshaw .90	9	28	22⅛	21⅞	22wi	— 1
27⅛	21	Robrtsn 1.50	4	2	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	9⅛	Robins .28a	10	174	12	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	15⅛	RochG 1.28b	8	9	16⅛	16	16	
15⅛	12⅛	RochTel .88	9	27	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	10⅛	Rickowr .64	6	13	12½	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
33⅛	23⅛	Rockwlint 2	10	236	29⅞	29½	29⅞	
61	57	RkInt pf 4.75		5	74⅛	74	74⅛	— ⅛
76⅛	58	RohmH 1.28	26	51	60⅛	59½	60⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	4	Rohr Ind		45	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	20	Rollins .36	15	21	23½	23⅛	23½	
6	4	Ronson Cp		7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
20⅛	16⅛	Roper 1.20	7	15	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
25	17	RorerA .94	11	554	21⅛	20½	21	— ⅛
31½	23	Rosario .40b	12	53	25½	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
36⅛	22⅛	Rowan .20	5	29	34⅞	34½	34⅞	+ ⅛
23⅛	16⅛	RoyCCol .72	10	62	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
50⅛	41⅛	RoylD 3.26e	5	682	47⅛	47½	47⅞	+ ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Roylind .10e	7	87	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
29⅛	24	Rubbrm .48	15	51	24⅛	23⅛	24	— ⅛
24½	16⅛	Rucker .20	5	179	21⅛	20½	21⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	10⅛	RussTog .76	6	34	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	9	Ryder Sys	13	239	14	13⅛	14	+ ⅛

S

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Clse. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
3⅛	2	SCA Svc		51	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
19⅛	11⅛	SCMCp .80	7	225	19	18⅛	18⅞	+ ⅛
14⅛	8⅛	SOSCon .40	7	6	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
47⅛	35	SabineR .60	12	1	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Safegrd Ind	8	15	3½	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
40⅛	39⅛	SafewyStr 2	7	266	40⅛	39½	39⅞	+ ⅛
15	8	SagaCp .28	10	16	12⅛	12½	12⅛	
50	33½	StJoMin 1.30	13	433	47½	45⅛	45⅛	— 1⅛
13⅛	11	StJoLP 1.12	10	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
39	23⅛	StLSaF 2.50	11	71	37⅛	36⅛	36⅞	— ⅛
12	10⅛	StPaulS .96a		6	11½	11½	11⅞	+ ⅛
50½	34½	StRegP 1.52	9	272	39⅛	39½	39½	
9⅛	6⅛	Salant .24b	5	11	7⅛	7	7	
13⅛	11½	SanDGs 1.20	8	460	13½	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	6⅛	Sandrs Asso	15	50	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
40⅛	30⅛	SFeInd 1.80	9	160	39⅛	38½	38⅞	+ ⅛
11⅛	8⅛	SFeInd pf.50		11	10⅛	10½	10⅛	+ ⅛
35⅛	20⅛	SanPeInt .30	10	300	32⅛	31⅞	31⅞	— ⅛
14	9⅛	SargtWel .50	8	11	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
4½	3½	Saul REst		11	3⅛	3½	3⅛	
6⅛	3⅛	SavA Stop	35	26	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	7	SavOnDr .20	9	43	7½	7⅛	7⅛	
9⅛	8	SavEIP .50e	4	35	8⅛	8	8⅛	
14⅛	12⅛	SavnEA 1.24		3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
12⅛	11	SavEl pf1.28		9	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
13⅛	6⅛	SavinB Mch	16	84	13⅛	13⅛	13½	+ ⅛
8⅛	3⅛	Saxon Ind	9	127	6	5⅛	5⅛	
9⅛	3	Schaefer Cp		28	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
60⅛	47½	SchergPl .88	20	268	54⅛	53	53⅛	+ ⅛
24	16⅛	SchlitzBr .68	16	193	20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
98½	70	Schlumb .80	22	379	89⅛	89	89⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	11⅛	SCOAIn .70	5	15	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	5⅛	ScotLad .36	8	16	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
29⅛	18	ScottFer 1.20	9	6	25⅛	25	25	— ⅛
19⅛	13⅛	ScottFor .84	6	3	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	14⅛	ScottPap .68	9	169	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	7	Scottys .10	15	9	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
18⅛	11⅛	ScovillMfg 1		71	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
43⅛	29½	Scovil pf2.50		1	41½	41½	41½	
7⅛	4⅛	ScudDuoV	13	45	7	7	7	
9	7⅛	Scudd pf.83e		55	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
33	14½	SeaCont .50	4	47	29⅛	29	29⅛	— ⅛
32⅛	20½	SeabCL 1.60	7	87	30⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
6⅛	3⅛	SeabWA .22t		42	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
31⅛	23⅛	Seagram .80	11	48	24½	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Seagrv .06e	6	18	6⅛	6½	6½	— ⅛
19⅛	14	SealdPw .80	7	4	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
18	13⅛	SearleG .52	9	795	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
79⅛	61½	Sears 1.68a	19	756	65⅛	64½	65	+ ⅛
7⅛	2⅛	Seatrain Lin	46	1293	6⅛	5⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
35⅛	22	Sedcolnc .18	8	42	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	
6⅛	3	SvcCpInt .20	3	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
16	11½	Servomt .76	7	13	14⅛	14½	14½	
10⅛	5⅛	Shakspre .32	7	20	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
12	6⅛	Shapell .10	7	11	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
69⅛	47⅛	ShellOil 2.80	7	220	66⅛	65⅛	66⅛	— ⅛
33⅛	30	ShellT 1.01e	6	2	30⅛	30½	30⅛	
14⅛	11⅛	ShelrGl .60	5	38	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
41⅛	33⅛	ShrwW 2.30	13	30	38	37½	38	+ ⅛
12⅛	9⅛	SierrPac 1	8	31	12⅛	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
23	15⅛	Signal 1b	12	186	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
21	15	Signal pf 1		6	21⅛	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
51½	34	Signal pf2.20		1	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	
40½	32	SignodeCp 1	15	1	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	
9⅛	5	SimPrec .14	10	71	8⅛	8	8⅛	— ⅛
24½	19⅛	Simm .88a	14	13	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
23½	11½	SimpPat .50	13	515	14⅛	14	14⅛	—
26	8⅛	Singer Co		318	23⅛	22⅛	23⅛	+ ¼
45⅛	26½	Singr pf 3.50		16	43	42⅛	43	
28	19⅛	Skaggs .50	13	85	25	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
103	66	Skelly 1.60a	12	38	101	98¼	101	+ 2⅛
12⅛	7⅛	Skil Corp	9	14	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—
22⅛	15⅛	Skyline .24	30	114	18⅛	18⅛	18½	— ⅛
18⅛	6⅛	SmithAO .60		20	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	—
40	28⅛	SmithInt .36	9	119	39⅛	38½	39⅛	+ ⅛
74	58⅛	SmithKline 2	16	161	70⅛	69⅛	70	+ ⅛
19⅛	13	SmithTr .50	7	6	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	—
20	15⅛	Smucker .80	8	78	17½	17⅛	17⅛	—
17⅛	11	SolaBas .80	8	15	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
6⅛	3⅛	Sonesta Int		26	3⅛	3½	3⅛	
10⅛	8⅛	SonyCp .02e	31	1360	10	9⅞	9⅞	
35⅛	27⅛	SooLin 2.45E	7	17	32⅛	32	32⅛	
18	15⅛	SCarEG 1.52	8	83	17⅛	17	17	— ⅛
16⅛	14⅛	SoJerIn 1.56	7	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
13⅛	9⅛	Souldwo .60	6	7	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	21⅛	Sdwn pf 1.80		29	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
14⅛	9⅛	SoesIBk .40b	10	146	10½	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
7	5	SoeasPS .891	10	11	5⅛	5½	5⅛	+ ⅛
21⅛	18⅛	SoCalE 1.68	6	197	20⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	13⅛	SouthCo 1.40	8	806	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
37½	31⅛	SoInGE 2.40	8	6	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	+ ⅛
58⅛	48⅛	SoNRes 1.65	7	90	55⅛	55	55⅛	— ⅛
38⅛	32⅛	SoNwEnTl 3	8	9	36½	36⅛	36½	+ ⅛
38⅛	30	SouPac 2.24	8	175	34⅞	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
62⅛	50⅛	SouRy 2.32	11	145	61⅛	61⅛	61½	— ⅛
6⅛	5½	SouRy pf .50		1	6	6	6	
63⅛	51⅛	SouRy pfA 3		4	62	62	62	
37⅛	27½	SoUnCo 1.76	9	15	36⅛	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
26⅛	21	Southind .50	12	58	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	6⅛	SwstFor .20	24	94	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	16⅛	SwtFI pf1.50		11	22⅛	22	22⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	11⅛	SwPbSv .98	7	451	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
14⅛	12⅛	SprinFd	6	46	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Sparton .24a	5	2	8	8	8	
16	10	SperryHut 1	9	13	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
36⅛	31	SperryHpf 3		2	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	
51⅛	38⅛	SperryR .92	12	300	48½	47⅞	48¼	+ ½
15	6⅛	Sprague El		36	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	10⅛	SpringM .75	11	10	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
29	20⅛	SquarD 1.10	16	93	28⅛	27⅞	28	+ ½
38⅛	28½	Squibb .90	14	120	31⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
37⅛	24⅛	StaleyMfg 1	6	35	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	21⅛	StPoor 1.92a		33	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
40⅛	32⅛	StBrand 1.14	14	86	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	+ ⅛
41⅛	36⅛	StBPaint .40	21	16	40	39⅛	39⅛	+ ⅛
39½	29⅛	StdOilCl 2.20	8	483	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	+ ⅛
54⅛	40⅛	StOilInd 2.30	9	294	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	+ ⅛
79⅛	61⅛	StOilOh 1.36	20	328	69⅛	67	67	+ 2
53	48	SOOh pf 3.75		z40	54	53	54	+ 1
9⅛	6⅛	StdPress .40		15	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—
7	5⅛	StdPrud .66	39	6	6	6	6	+ ⅛
16⅛	9⅛	Standex .70	8	3	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
33⅛	21	StanWk 1.84	18	68	32	31⅞	31⅞	— ⅛
10⅛	6⅛	Stanray .60		4	9½	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	16⅛	Starrett 1a	7	2	19½	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	StaMut Inv		52	2½	2⅛	2½	
12	10⅛	StaMSe 1.05		16	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
48⅛	41⅛	Stauff Chem	9	61	43⅛	43½	43½	— ⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Sterchi .48	7	13	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
21	15⅛	SterDrug .70	12	331	17⅛	17⅛	17½	+ ⅛
6⅛	4½	StriPre .111	5	43	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
16	12⅛	Sterndnt .40	7	25	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
26⅛	17⅛	StevenJ 1.20	7	55	19⅛	19½	19½	
34⅛	23⅛	StewWa 1.96	9	11	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
26⅛	18⅛	StokVC 1.30	8	24	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞	—
14	10⅛	StokVC pf 1		z10	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
63⅛	48⅛	StoneW 2.50	8	7	59⅛	58⅛	59	— ⅛
15⅛	13⅛	Stone Con.56	5	1	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
21	15⅛	StopShop 1	5	16	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	—
13½	9	StorTec .47t	9	83	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
28	15⅛	StorerBdg 1	9	48	26⅛	25½	26⅛	+ 1
15⅛	10⅛	StridRite .80	7	24	14⅛	14½	14½	+ ⅛
56⅛	39⅛	StuWor 1.32	5	291	55⅛	54⅛	54⅛	— 1⅛
41⅛	38½	StW pfA 1.40		173	41⅛	40⅛	41	— ⅛
6½	3⅛	Suave Shoe	6	16	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
20	14⅛	SubPrG 1.08	8	192	20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	11½	SunChm .40		4	23½	23⅛	23⅛	—
39⅛	26⅛	SunCo 1.48	7	98	38	37½	37⅛	
42⅛	31⅛	SunCo pf2.25		29	40⅛	39⅛	40⅛	+ ⅛
28⅛	20⅛	Sunbeam 1.08	10	36	24½	24	24½	+ ⅛
37⅛	17	Sundstrnd 1	10	62	35	34½	34⅛	— ⅛
51⅛	35⅛	Sunds pf3.50		25	51	50⅛	50⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	9⅛	SunshMg .36	17	31	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
40⅛	24⅛	SupVal 1.10	9	29	36⅛	36	36	— 1
203	148	SuprOil 1.80	15	28	191	189	189	
7⅛	5⅛	SupmkG .24	6	16	5⅛	5½	5⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	14½	Supm pf 1.30		4	16½	16½	16⅛	+ ⅛
40⅛	16	Superscope	7	58	20⅛	19⅛	20⅛	
5⅛	4	Sutro Mig		35	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
18	10⅛	Swank .88a	8	30	16½	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	16⅛	Sybron .84	10	262	21½	20⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
42⅛	33⅛	Sybrn pf2.40		5	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	4½	Systron Don		30	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛

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— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Clse. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
15⅛	12⅛	Ticor 1	12	85	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	6⅛	TRE Corp		140	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ½
38⅛	26⅛	TRWIn 1.40	10	273	36⅛	35⅛	36⅛	+ ⅛
71	56	TRW pf 4.50		13	74	73⅛	74	+ ⅛
32⅛	23⅛	TaftBro .80	9	7	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
8	1⅛	Talcott Nat		33	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
11	6⅛	Talley .60	6	88	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
12⅛	8⅛	TalleyprB 1		10	12⅛	11⅛	12⅛	
19	15½	TampEl 1.12	8	181	18⅛	18	18⅛	
47⅛	26⅛	Tandy Corp	12	279	36⅛	35⅛	36⅛	+ ½
21⅛	13⅛	Tandycrft	9	45	17⅛	17⅛	17½	+ ⅛
12⅛	5⅛	Tappan .20		10	9	9	9	
49⅛	18	Technicr .15	25	112	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	— ⅛
7	4⅛	Technicolr	9	994	5⅛	5	5⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	9⅛	Technicon	13	66	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
66	44⅛	Tektronx .24	21	60	66⅛	65⅛	66⅛	+ 1
10⅛	5⅛	Telecor .30	8	11	8	7⅛	8	+ ⅛
80⅛	23⅛	Teledn 1.45t	10	430	76⅛	75⅛	75⅞	+ ⅛
115	62	Teledyn pf 6		2	113	112	112	— 3
11⅛	5⅛	Telecrmpt		113	8⅛	7⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Telex Cp	11	294	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
34	26	Tenneco 1.88	8	1294	32⅛	32	32⅛	
18⅛	13⅛	TesoroPet 1	5	321	14⅛	13⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
31⅛	25⅛	Tesor pf 2.16		85	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
28⅛	23⅛	Texaco 2	9	1256	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
43½	34½	TexComm 1	13	25	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	— ⅛
39⅛	28½	TexETr 1.85	8	84	37	36⅛	37	
25⅛	24⅛	TxET pf 2.40		3	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
30⅛	27⅛	TxET pf 2.87		15	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
40	29	TexGasTr 2	8	78	39	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅛
129⅛	93⅛	TexInst 1	39	398	120⅛	118⅛	119⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	5⅛	Texas Intl	9	96	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
23⅛	13⅛	TexOGs .22e	10	105	23	22⅛	23	+ ⅛
22⅛	17	TxPcLd .35e	19	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
22⅛	17	TexUtil 1.32	10	541	20	19⅞	19⅞	
37⅛	28	Texsgil 1.20	11	1170	36⅛	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	4⅛	Texfi Ind		2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
31⅛	20⅛	Textron 1.50	11	118	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
35⅛	26⅛	Textr pf 2.08		5	35⅛	34⅛	35⅛	+ ⅛
28	19⅛	Textr pf 1.40		96	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
9⅛	12⅛	Thiokol .84	7	45	18	17⅛	17⅛	
43	33	ThomBet .88	21	38	39⅛	38½	39⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	7⅛	ThomJW .50	10	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	6⅛	ThriftDg .40	10	46	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
38½	26½	TidwatM .80	6	100	38	37	38	+ 1
19½	13⅛	Tigerint .40	12	185	16½	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
69⅛	57⅛	Timeinc 2	13	120	60⅛	60½	60½	
23⅛	18⅛	TimeMir .60	14	34	21⅛	21½	21⅛	— ⅛
59⅛	36⅛	Timkn 2.20a	10	38	57⅛	56⅛	57⅛	+ ⅛
14½	9⅛	Tish Rity		50	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
6½	4⅛	TobinP .15e		14	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
14	7⅛	Todd Shpyd		25	10⅛	10	10⅛	— ⅛
25½	22⅛	TolEdis 2.12	7	68	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	10½	TonkaCp .48	5	12	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	6⅛	ToofRol .40b	21	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
14⅛	6⅛	Tracor .20	8	11	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
28⅛	19½	TraneCo .96	8	13	26⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
35⅛	29	TranUn 1.60	16	75	34½	33⅛	34	— ⅛
14⅛	7⅛	TransW Air		1481	15⅛	14⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	11⅛	TWAppf 2		39	18⅛	17⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	20⅛	Traninc 1.92		7	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
15	8½	Transco .80	7	131	14⅛	13⅛	14⅛	
13⅛	8	Transcn .45	10	25	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
12	6⅛	TranOhF .20	5	17	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
26⅛	16½	Tranwy 1.40	7	36	21⅛	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
34⅛	25	Travirs 1.08	12	998	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	18⅛	TriCon 1.52e		182	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
32⅛	29⅛	TriCn pf 2.50		3	31	30⅛	31	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	TriSou Mtge		17	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
15½	10⅛	Trianind .90	16	3	14	14	14	+ ⅛
1½	⅛	Triang Pac		21	12⅛	11⅛	12⅛	
20⅛	15⅛	Trinity Ind.56	5	74	19	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
30½	24⅛	Tropican .30	17	114	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	11⅛	TucsonG .96	8	35	12½	12⅛	12½	
15	9⅛	TwenCen .50	6	213	10	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	11½	TycoLab .20	10	15	14⅛	14⅛	14½	+ ⅛
19½	16	Tyler Corp.50	7	70	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛

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— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Clse. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
29⅛	21⅛	UALInc .60		374	29⅛	28½	28⅞	+ ⅛
16⅛	13½	UGICp 1.40	7	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	10⅛	UMCInd 1	9	8	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	⅛	UMET Tr		8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
14⅛	10	UOP .10e		197	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
35⅛	19⅛	UVInd 1.48	5	98	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	20½	UARCO 1.20	6	2	21½	21½	21½	
11⅛	7⅛	Unarco .60	7	5	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
37	31⅛	UnilLt 1.06e	10	1	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	8½	UnBancp .84	10	56	10½	10⅛	10⅛	
67⅛	59⅛	UCamp 1.60	14	272	62⅛	61⅛	62⅛	+ ⅛
76⅛	60⅛	UnCarb 2.50	11	757	65⅛	65	65	— ⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Un Commrc		25	8	7⅛	8	+ ⅛
10⅛	4⅛	Union Corp	34	37	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
15⅛	12½	UnElec 1.36	8	150	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
29	26⅛	UnEl pf 2.72		5	27½	27½	27½	
80⅛	72	UnEl pf 7.44		3	76½	76½	76½	+ 1½
6	3⅛	Un Fidelity	6	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
55⅛	40⅛	UnOCal 2.10	7	110	52	51⅛	51⅛	+ ⅛
71	52⅛	UOCa pf2.50		3	67	66½	67	+ ⅛
93	76	UPacCp 2.80	13	215	88⅛	87⅛	88⅛	+ 1⅛
16⅛	13⅛	UnPac pf .47		5	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Uniona Inc		43	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
10½	7⅛	Uniroyal .50	10	284	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
82⅛	71	Uniryl pf 8		z360	80	80	80	— 1½
11⅛	5⅛	Unit Brands	7	55	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
12	6⅛	UnBrnd pfA		2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+
12	6⅛	UnBrnd pfA		2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	7⅛	UnitCo .97e		50	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	5⅛	UFinCal .24	7	18	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
23½	14	UGasP 1.32	5	140	23	22⅛	23	+ ⅛
13⅛	7⅛	Un Guarnty	35	42	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
25½	22⅛	Ulllum 2.32	7	24	24⅛	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	9⅛	UnitInd .50	8	22	17½	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	6⅛	Unitln pf .42		22	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
7½	4⅛	Unitinn .10	6	14	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—
12⅛	9⅛	UJerBk 1.04	7	26	11⅛	11½	11½	—
18⅛	11½	UnitMM .80		39	12⅛	12⅛	12½	+ ⅛
41⅛	15⅛	Un Nuclr	22	201	36½	35⅛	35⅛	—
3⅛	1⅛	UnitPk Min		102	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	10⅛	UnitRefs .48	5	81	13⅛	12⅛	13	— ⅛
19	15	USFoS 1.11e		2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
42⅛	32½	USFidG 2.48	17	289	42⅛	41⅛	42⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	16⅛	USGyps 1.60	13	51	23⅛	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
28⅛	22½	USGy pf 1.80		4	26	26	26	— ⅛
10⅛	5⅛	USHom .16	11	112	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—
7⅛	3⅛	USInd .20	18	1194	7	6⅛	7	+ ⅛
12⅛	6⅛	USLeasg .32	6	54	10½	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	US RltyInv		51	2	2	2	
38⅛	19⅛	USShoe 1.05	8	44	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
57½	51	US Steel	9	455	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	19⅛	USTobac 1	11	15	21⅛	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
37½	30⅛	UnTech 1.20	9	1507	35⅛	35	35⅛	+ ⅛
168½	113⅛	UnTech pf 8		6	157	157	157	— 1
109	106	UnT pfBwi7.32		67	105⅛	105	105	— 1
17	14	UniTel 1.12	9	177	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	UniTel wt		35	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
22½	18⅛	UnTl 2pf1.50		153	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	4½	Unitrod .05e	11	10	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—
15⅛	11⅛	Univar .56	6	10	12½	12⅛	12½	+ ⅛
25	18½	UnLeaf 1.32	6	7	23½	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
48½	37½	Upjohn .96	17	315	41⅛	40½	40⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	11⅛	USLIFE .36	6	155	14⅛	13⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
11½	9⅛	USlifeF .96a		2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—
63	46⅛	Utahint 1a	12	158	58⅛	57⅛	58⅛	+ ⅛
35	27⅛	UtahPL 2.80	9	160	35	34⅛	34½	
32⅛	29⅛	UtPL pf 2.80		6	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛

V

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Clse. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
28⅛	21⅛	VFCp 1.10	8	39	21⅛	21¼	21⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	11½	VSICorp .68	8	2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	—
9½	7⅛	ValleyIn .40	4	17	7⅛	7½	7⅛	
17⅛	12	Varian .20	12	242	15½	14⅛	15	+ ⅛
6⅛	3½	Vendo Co		4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
7	4⅛	Venice .20	25	10	4⅛	4½	4½	
14⅛	12⅛	VestSe 1.31e		72	13½	13⅛	13½	
31	20⅛	Vetco .05e	6	103	22½	22¼	22⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	7½	Viacom Int	11	11	9⅛	9	9⅛	
8	3⅛	Victor Comp		28	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
14⅛	12⅛	VaEPw 1.24	7	457	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— 1
43⅛	39	VaEP pf4.12		z110	42	41	41	— 1
46	41⅛	VaEP pf4.20		z120	43	42⅛	42⅛	— ⅛
52⅛	45½	VaEP pf4.80		z200	50	49½	49½	— 1⅛
56½	49	VaEP pf 5		z20	51	51	51	— ½
102⅛	98	VaEP pf9.75		z50	100	100	100	
30⅛	27⅛	VaEP pf2.90		21	29⅛	29½	29⅛	+ ⅛
78	67½	VaEP pf7.20		z900	74	73	74	+ ½
8⅛	4⅛	Vornado Inc	5	47	6	5⅛	5⅛	—
23½	18⅛	Vulcan Mtr 1	9	11	23½	23	23⅛	+ ⅛

W - X - Y - Z

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Clse. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
23	19⅛	Wachova .50b	11	96	22	21⅛	21⅞	— ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Wach Rity		10	3⅛	3½	3½	— ⅛
17⅛	11⅛	WalMart .08	14	11	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
16½	12⅛	Walgreen 1	8	26	15⅛	15½	15½	— ⅛
33⅛	28⅛	WlkrA 1.40a	9	95	31⅛	30⅛	31	— ⅛
24⅛	18⅛	WallBus .60	9	10	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
20	11⅛	WallMu .80a	7	3	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
44⅛	30⅛	Walt Jim1.20	8	1013	32½	32	32¼	— ⅛
12⅛	10½	WaltJ pf 1		z40	12	12	12	+ ½
48	33⅛	WaltJ pf1.60		108	35⅛	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	7½	WardFd .47t	12	1	7½	7½	7½	
12½	7⅛	Warnaco .80		38	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
30½	16⅛	WarnS 1.20	14	33	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	17½	WrnCom .60	29	71	20⅛	19½	20⅛	+ ⅛
51	35	WrnC pf 1.25		4	40	39	40	
38½	29⅛	WarnerL 1	16	236	34⅛	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
20	18	WashGs 1.88	10	48	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	10⅛	WashNat .80	6	15	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
31½	25⅛	WasN pf2.50		4	30½	30½	30½	
19⅛	12⅛	WashSIt 1	9	2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
22½	19½	WasWat 1.60	9	13	22⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	6⅛	WasteM .05e	9	35	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
35⅛	25	WatkinJ .32	12	163	28	25⅛	25⅛	— 2⅛
8⅛	4⅛	WayGos .40	13	10	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
7	4	Wean Unit	7	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
9½	5½	Weathrd .40	10	7	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	WebbDel E	11	78	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
26	19⅛	WeisMkt .72	9	1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	15⅛	WellsFrgo 1	9	305	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	5⅛	WellFM .13e		5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
15⅛	10	WescoF .70	7	25	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
42⅛	33½	WstPtPep 2.40	7	8	37⅛	37	37	
11⅛	9⅛	WnAirL .40a	36	1187	12⅛	11½	12⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	17⅛	WnBnc 1.60	8	125	23⅛	23½	23⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	11⅛	WnNorA .40	4	68	12⅛	12½	12½	
14⅛	6	WnPac Ind	8	19	13⅛	13½	13½	+ ⅛
18⅛	12⅛	WnPubl .80b	6	17	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	15⅛	WUnion 1.40	9	180	19	18⅛	18⅛	
52½	44	WnUn pf4.60		2	50⅛	50	50	— 1
17⅛	13	WestgEl .97	6	1217	16⅛	16½	16⅞	+ ⅛
48½	43½	Westg pf3.80		z100	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	+ ⅛
47½	32½	Wstvco 1.50	9	46	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	
25⅛	16⅛	Weybrg 1.36	7	7	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
49⅛	37	Weyerhr .80	29	701	45⅛	44⅛	44⅛	— ⅛
66⅛	55⅛	Weyr pf 2.80		44	62⅛	61½	61½	— ⅛
23⅛	18	WheelFr .60	11	61	22⅛	21½	21½	— ⅛
23⅛	16⅛	WheelPit Stl		2	21	20⅛	21	+ ⅛
49	44½	WhelPit pf 5		z10	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	— ⅛
34⅛	24⅛	Whirlpol .80	14	495	27⅛	27	27⅛	— ⅛
25½	18⅛	WhiteCons 1	6	207	24⅛	23⅛	24	+ ⅛
37	34⅛	WhitC pfC 3		1	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	
9⅛	3⅛	White Mot		118	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
28½	14⅛	Whiting 1.30	6	33	27⅛	26⅛	27⅛	
6⅛	3	Whittaker	16	156	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
13⅛	9⅛	Wickes .25r		40	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	4	WiebdtSt .28	7	12	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
29	20	WillmsCos 1	6	285	23⅛	23½	23⅛	— ⅛
7½	5⅛	WilshrO .12e	8	29	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
41⅛	36½	WinnDx 1.56	14	56	38⅛	37⅛	38	+ ⅛
9½	5⅛	Winnebago	96	112	6⅛	6½	6½	— ⅛
16⅛	14½	WinterJ .48	6	36	15½	14⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
30	24½	WiscEIPw 2	10	119	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
90	84⅛	WisE pf 7.75		z320	88	87	87	— 2
19⅛	17	WisGas 1.70	9	23	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
19½	16⅛	WiscPL 1.60	8	187	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	15⅛	WiscPS 1.38	8	33	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
29½	20½	Witco 1.40	9	20	26⅛	26½	26⅛	+ ⅛
21⅛	10	WitrD .60	4	60	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
6⅛	3⅛	WolvrW .10e	7	37	5½	5⅛	5⅛	—
12⅛	11⅛	Wmmetco .44	8	83	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	5½	WoodCp .10e	3	58	8⅛	7⅛	8	
30½	13⅛	WoodPet .30	10	141	29⅛	29	29⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	20⅛	Wolwth 1.20	6	226	24⅛	23⅛	24	— ⅛
39⅛	31½	Wolw pf 2.20		6	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	
6⅛	4	World Airw	10	33	5⅛	4⅛	5	+ ⅛
79½	64⅛	Wrigly 2.40a	10	9	76	74⅛	76	+ 1
10⅛	5⅛	Wurlitzer .20	7	17	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	6⅛	Wylain .60	17	20	10⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	3	Wyly Corp		24	3	2⅛	3	
68⅛	48⅛	XeroxCp 1.20	19	925	60	57⅛	59⅛	— ⅛
12	7⅛	Xtra Inc	100	162	12⅛	11⅛	12	+ ⅛
12⅛	6⅛	Yates Ind		22	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
13	9⅛	YngSDr .15t	78	15	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	15	ZaleCorp .80	6	176	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
16	11⅛	Zapata .30b	4	25	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
9½	5⅛	Zayre Corp	6	67	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
40⅛	23⅛	ZenithRad 1	19	364	34⅛	33⅛	34	+ ⅛
14⅛	9⅛	Zurnind .40	10	42	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	28.90
Albert Heijn	104.60
Algembank	305
Amrobank	69.40
A'dam	70
Fokker	35.10
Heineken	149.10
H.V.A.	49.80
Holl-Am-H	89.20
Hoogovens	52.20
K.L.M.	121.30
Nff Nieder.	87
Pakhoed	113.70
Philips new	30.20
Roboco	198.20
Rolinco	151.60
Royal Dutch	120.50
Unilever	123.80
Van Ommer	228
VerMach	150.50

Brussels

Arbed	4,155
Brux-Lamb	1,960
Cock Ougrée	830
Electrobel	5,820
GB-Inno-BM	1,695
Hoboken	3,975
Pétrofina	5,120
Ph Gevaert	1,190
Soc. Générale	2,335
Solvay	2,565
Un. Minière	1,236

Frankfurt

AEG	91.80
BASF	161.80
Bayer	132
Commerzbk	185.50
Cont.Gummi	32.50
Daimler	342.50
Deemag	162
DeutBank	290
DresdeBk	213.50
Hoechst	148
Gels Aktien	80.50
Hoesch	57.20
Karlsid	380
Kaufhof	242
KHD	161
Lufthansa	96.50
Mannesmann	363
Metallgesell	247
Neckermann	97.50
RWE new	158.50
Schering	355
Siemens	293
Thyssen	126.70
Veba	127.40
Volkswagen	137.50

London

Anglo-Am	2.30
Anglo-Am cp	£22.00
Barclay Bk	2.80
Beecham Gr	3.77
BICC	1.15
Boots	1.25
Bowater	1.89
Brit-Am Tob	3.68
Brit Oxyg	0.63
Brit Pet	6.00
Burmah	0.45
CadburySc	0.48
Chartered	1.46
Courtaulds	1.26
Daggafont	—
DeBeer D	2.98
Decca Rec	2.26
Distillers	1.33
Dunlop	0.85
E Mustline	2.35
GEC	1.58
FreeStGed	£ 9⅞
GKN	3.08
Glaxo Gr	3.97
Gold Fields	1.54
Gt Un St	1.90
Guinness	1.33
Hawker-Sidd	4.36
Hudson Bay	£14.75
Imp Chem	3.61
Imps	0.77½
Mark&Spen	1.04
MetalBox	2.84
Nichols	0.71
Plessey	0.76
Rand Mines	1.53
Rank Org	0.68
Royal Dutch	£37⅜
R.T.Z.	2.09
Shell	4.29
Thorn (A)	2.32
Tube Invest	3.26
Union Carb	2.45
Vickers	1.74
War L3½	£26.00
West Deep	£ 6.65
West Drief	£15.75
West Hold	£13.50
West Min	1.36
Woolworth	0.63½
ZCI	0.29½

Milan

Bastogi	1,197
Erba	2,600
Erc Marelli	481
Fiat	1,789
Finsider	283
Generali	44,400
IFI	2,400
Italgas	630
Italsider	435
LaRinas	67
Montedis	514.75
Olivetti	1,294
Pirelli	1,790
Snia Visco	1,534
Terni	348

Paris

Air Liquide	343.50
Allmentaire	84
BSN	650
Carrefour	1,615
Cim Lafarge	
Citroën	50.10
Cie Bancaire	253.50
CFP	111.50
CGE	285
CCF	103
Ferodo	398
Imétal	110.20
L'Oréal	910
Mach Bull	34.40
Michelin	1,268
Moët-Henn	504
Moulinex	261
Paribas	154
PUK	93.40
Penarroya	51
Perrier	109.50
Peugeot	262
Rh Poulenc	87
Sacilor	50
St Gobain	116
Suez	214
Télémécan	728
Thomson	185
Usinor	55.05

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,365
Buerlbe	1,940
B Boveri	1,720
Ciba Geigy	1,500
Cr Suisse	2,625
Fischer	705
HofRochN	9,425
Nestlé	3,500
Sandoz	5,240
Stè B Suisse	444
Sulzer	2,930
U.B. Suisse	3,225

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	Sterling
7 D.	5¼-5⅝	4¼-4½	2 -2½	12¼-12¾
1 M.	5½-5⅞	4¼-4½	1⅝-1⅞	12⅞-13⅛
3 M.	5½-5⅞	4⅝-4⅞	1½-1⅞	13⅛-13⅝
6 M.	6⅜-6⅝	4⅞-5⅛	2 -2⅜	13¼-13½
1 Y.	7 -7⅛	5⅛-5⅜	2⅜-2⅞	13¼-13⅞

Toronto Stocks

Quotations in Canadian funds. Quotations in cents unless marked $

Closing Prices, July 22, 1976

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
31545	Abby Glen	36	6	6	+ ⅛
9105	Abitibi	$12¼	12⅛	12⅛	— ¼
100	Acklands	$12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
344	Agnico E	375	360	365	10
200	Agra Ind A	$7	7	7	+ ¼
10265	Alta Gas A	$13¾	13¼	13¾	⅛
200	Algo Cent	$12	12	12	+ ⅛
2200	Alliance B	450	435	450	+15
250	Alminex	$5¾	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
367	Argaus C	$16⅝	16⅛	15⅞	—
50	Argus C pr	$16	15⅝	15⅞	— ⅛
200	%Alto A	$13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
1500	Banister C	$9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
4192	Bank N S	$40¾	40⅛	40½	
25	Baton B	$8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	⅛
9907	Bell Canad	$47¾	47½	47⅝	— ⅛
21115	Beth Cop A	$14¼	14	14	+ ⅛
400	Block Bros	425	420	420	
6500	Bovis Cor	95	92	92	3
600	Bralor Res	$15	310	315	
100	Bramalea	$5½	5¼	5¼	— ¼
1200	Brameda	116	111	111	— 4
300	Brenda M	$ ¾	8⅞	8⅞	
3700	Bridger	$6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
1500	BCFP	$23	22½	22¾	½
900	BC Phone	$12½	12¼	12⅛	
4350	Brunswk	$6⅛	6	6	
100	Budd Auto	$6	6	6	⅛
200	Burns Fds	$11	11	11	
200	Cad Frv	$10¼	10⅛	10⅛	⅛
6800	Camflo	$	7¾	7⅛	— ¼
4500	Campeu A	445	440	445	
3227	C Nor West	$ ¾	8⅛	8⅛	— ½
716 50	C Pakrs C	$20	19½	19½	1½
432	Can Perm	$16¾	16½	16¾	
145	Can Trust A	$20	20	20	
1300	C Tung	410	410	410	— 5
6460	C Cablesy	$16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
7838	Cdn Cel	$6¾	6½	6⅞	⅛
8064	Cl Bk Com	$25¼	25	25¼	+ ⅛
2561	Cdn Tire A	$43⅞	43¼	43¼	
500	C Utilies	$12⅞	12	12	
600	Candel Oil	$14½	14⅛	14⅛	⅛
800	Cassiar	$5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ¼
12125	Celanese	460	450	455	
650	Chieftan D	$10½	10	10	¼
25	CHUM	$7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
10 3	Coch Will	25	25	25	
200	Con Bldg	245	245	245	— 5
8000	Con Distrb	280	275	280	5
5334	Cons Gas	$12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	⅛
5116	Con Fardy	390	385	385	— 5
4	Conwest	330	330	330	20
800	Craigmt	$6½	6⅛	6⅛	
100	Crush Intl	$8½	8½	8½	
250	Cyprus	$11⅛	11½	11½	⅛
3190	Denison	$65⅛	64¼	64¾	— ⅞
1465	Dicknsn	400	400	400	
5576	Dofasco A	$27¼	27	27	— ⅛
420	Dom Store	$14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
200	D Textle A	$9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
100	Du Pont	$15¾	15¾	15¾	
739	Dylex L A	$7	6¾	6⅞	
400	Electro A	415	415	415	— 5
2100	Emco	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
2580	Falcon C	$8	7⅛	7⅞	¼
4205	Falcon	$44¾	44	44	½
600	Francana	$7½	7½	7½	
230	Fraser A	$22	22	22	+ ⅛
200	Fruehauf	$6⅞	6	6⅞	⅛
100	G Distrb A	$8½	8½	8½	
10600	Gnt Mascl	129	126	129	2
3215	Gibraltar	$7⅝	7½	7½	⅛
100	Graff G	$31	31	31	½
1050	Granduc	136	136	136	— 6
133	Gt Oil Sds	460	460	460	
200	Gt W Life	$51¾	51½	51½	— ¾
00	Greyhnd	$18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
3174	Guar Trst	$5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
600	Hambro C	300	300	300	+ 5
600	Harlequin	$	8⅞	8⅞	
2475	Hawker S	$6	5⅞	5⅞	
18	Hayes D A	$5⅞	5⅜	5⅜	!
1445	H Bay Co	$18¼	18⅛	18⅛	— ¼
925	IAC	$16⅝	16½	16½	
204	Indusmin	$8¾	⅜	!	⅜
250	Inland Gas	$9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
15025	Int Pipe A	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
6500	Inv Grp A	$7⅛	7½	7½	
25	Jannock	$6	6	6	— ¼
4780	Kaiser Re	$15	14⅞	15	+ ¼
1050	Kaps Tran	140	136	140	— 2
600	Kelsey H	$11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	
2893	Kerr A A	$13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
1010	Koffler A	470	465	470	— 6
3335	Labatt A	$17	17	17	
75	Lab Min	$6	$6	$6	
800	Lacana	375	370	370	10
300	LOnt Cem	385	385	385	
8322	LL Lac	145	145	145	
460	Lob Co A	415	405	415	— 5
900	Lob Co B	410	405	405	
200	Loeb M	285	285	285	
300	Mclan H A	$8⅛	8	8	
360	MB Ltd	$20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
220	Madsen	44	40	44	— 2
104	M Lf Mills	$29¾	29¾	29¾	
300	Matgmi A	$17⅛	17½	17½	
591	McGraw H	455	450	450	
200	Mat Stor A	$15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
4938	Moore	$41⅛	41	41	— ⅛
532	Noranda A	$39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	— ⅛
5952	Norcen	$12	11⅞	11⅞	⅛
5400	NTecm B w	$17⅛	16⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
9500	Nowsco W	$15½	15¼	15¼	⅛
100	OSF Ind	325	325	325	
8900	Orchan A	350	325	345	+15
74400	Oshawa A	405	390	400	10
10700	Pamour A	270	265	270	+ 5
1405	PanCan P	$24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
570	Pine Point	$31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	⅛
400	Pitts C	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
50	Placer	$23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
100	Que Sturg	100	100	100	— 5
300	Redpath A	$25	25	25	
1921	Reed Osir A	$6½	6⅛	6½	+ ⅛
593	Revnu Prp	81	68	68	6
3129	Shell Can	$16¼	16	16	— ⅛
11175	Sherritt A	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
550	Siebens	$15	15	15	
9400	Simpsons	$5⅞	5⅛	5⅞	
2229	Simpson S	$9½	9⅛	9⅛	
500	Slater Stl	$8	8	8	
760	Southm A	$22	22	22	— ⅛
200	St Brodcst	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
12597	Stelco A	$27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
2250	Steep R	183	182	183	+ 1
640	Teck Cor A	425	425	425	+ 5
2799	Teck Cor B	320	310	320	
909	Teledyne	$61	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
7260	Thom N A	$12⅞	12¾	12⅞	— ⅛
2730	Tor Dm Bk	$18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
1300	Tor Star B	$14¾	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
1605	Traders A	$13	12¾	12¾	— ¼
100	Trns Mt A	$9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
7408	TrCan PL	$12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
500	Un Carbid	$22⅛	22	22	
1801	UGas A	$	8½	8½	
2550	Union Oil	$9⅛	9	9	⅛
550	U Keno	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
12100	U Siscoe	$8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
1000	Upp Can	116	112	116	+ 1
1650	Vestgron	$15½	14⅛	14⅛	— 1⅛
1550	Voyager P	$15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
252	Weldwod	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
15	Wstburne	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
5400	West Mine	465	450	450	15
600	Westmhse	$20½	20½	20½	¼
1050	Weston	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
100	Woodwd A	$19½	19½	19½	⅛
444	Yk Bear	284	279	284	+ 5
2500	Yukon C	180	176	176	4

Total sales 1,613,686 shares

Montreal Stocks

Quotations in Canadian funds. Quotations in cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
100	Asbestos	$ 29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
1200	Bank Mont	$ 15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
7300	Basic Res	$ 10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
1700	Cdn Indust	$ 21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
100	Cdn Int Pow	$ 15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
100	Canron	$ 21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
300	Con Bath	$ 36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	+ ⅛
255	Imasco	$ 23⅛	23	23⅛	
2900	Molson A	$ 17	17	17	
8520	Price Co	$ 15	15	15	
11860	Roy Trust A	$ 19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
1200	Steinberg A	$ 15⅛	15	15	— ⅛

Total sales 297,570 shares.

European Gold Markets

July 22, 1976

	Open	Close	N.C.
London	111.25	111.75	—1.25
Zurich	112.00	111.875	—1.325
Paris (12.5 kilo)	117.28	116.98	—1.87

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Indexed value 1,000.00

London Commodities

July 22, 1976

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Previous (Close)
SUGAR				
Aug	176.25	172	171 -172	175.75-176
Oct	186.50	179	178.50-179	185.75-185.95
Dec	196.85	175	185.80-185.90	192.75-193
Mar	195	187	187.25-187.40	193.70-193.80
May	194.25	190	190 -190.15	195 -195.25
Aug	192	190.10	190.10-190.25	195 -195.50
Oct	195.50	190.50	190 -190.50	195 -195.50
Lots: 5,551.				
COCOA				
Jul	1156	1251	1113 -1125	1165 -1168
Sep	1130	1102	1116½-1119	1154 -1157
Dec	1119	1075	1086 -1087	1115½-1116½
Mar	1085	1051	1058 -1059	1082½-1083
May	1055	1025	1031 -1032	1057 -1058
Jul	1018	1015	1006 -1009	1031 -1034½
Sep	1010	983	987 - 989	1005 -1009
Lots: 5,114.				
COFFEE				
Jul	1245	1216	1235 -1250	1240 -1250
Sep	1275	1234	1253 -1255	1245 -1246
Nov	1275	1231	1255 -1258	1250 -1251
Jan	1272	1232	1255 -1257	1255 -1258
Mar	1270	1233	1250 -1255	1258 -1260
May	1268	1230	1252 -1254	1260 -1270
Jul	1260	1235	1255 -1258	1260 -1270
Lots: 1,742.				

Currency Rates

July 22, 1976

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.7235	4.8850	106.17*	55.525*	32.72y	—	6.8780*	108.73*	44.315*
Brussels (c)	39.77	71.08	15.449	8.0825	4.7575*	14.551	—	15.954	6.446
Frankfurt	2.5765	4.5980			3,080x	94.22*	6.473*	102.84*	41.74*
London (z)	1.7349	—	4.6015	8.7835	1.482	4.3750	71.05	4.4655	11.0350
Milan					N · A				
Paris	4.91625	8.79825	191.225*	—	5.88875x	180.200*	12.3650*	197.500*	79.875*
Zurich	2.5017	4.4712	97.09*	50.79*	0.2982*	91.48*	6.26*	—	40.35*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 6.17375; Escudo: 31.375; Israeli £: 8.12; Peseta: 68.055; Schilling: 18.305; Sw. krona: 4.4780; Yen: 293.575; Belgian financial franc: 40.45; Canada $: 0.9749; Hong Kong $: 4.9195.

(c) Commercial franc. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000. (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

London Metals Market

July 22, 1976

	Today Bid-Asked	Previous Bid-Asked
Copper wire bars:		
spot	904 - 905	915.50- 916.50
3 months	938 - 939	950.50- 951.50
Cathodes: spot	895 - 896	904.50- 905.50
3 months	928 - 929	939 - 940
Tin: spot	4,778 -4,782	4,790 -4,800
3 months	4,848 -4,852	4,865 -4,870
Lead: spot	285.50- 286.50	291 - 292
3 months	297.75- 298.50	303.75- 304
Zinc: spot	434 - 434.50	434.50- 435
3 months	451.50- 451.75	452 - 452.50
Silver: spot	249.40- 249.60	254.50- 255
3 months	257.80- 258	263 - 263.10

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

	Bid	Ask
Air France 9½-82	102½	103½
Ashland 8-87	96½	97½
Aust.R.D. 9½-80	101¾	102¾
Aust-Swiss 8-87	96	97
Bell Cdne 8¾-86	101	101¾
BFCE 8¾-83	100	101
B.N.P. 9½-81	104	105
Bras Can 9¾-82	101¼	102¼
British Gas 9-81	100¼	101¼
Broken Hill 10-90	103¾	104¾
Broken Hill 9½-81	103¾	104¾
Carrier 8-87	94	95
Charbogas 8¾-81	99½	100½
CNE 9¼-85	100¾	101¾
CN Rhône 10-80/8	104¼	105¼
Cons Food 7½-91	91½	92½
Conoco 8-86	99	100
Cont Tel 8½-86	99¼	100¼
Cut Ham 8-87	95½	96½
Denmark 7½-90	85¼	86¼
Dow Corn 8½-86	102	103
Dupont 7½-78	102½	103½
EEC 8¼-82	97	97¾
ECS 8¾-81	101	102
ECS 9¼-86	101	102
EIB 9½-85	102¾	103¾
Erap 9¾-85	102¼	103¼
Esso 7½-78	101¾	102¾
Esso 8-86 Nov	100½	101½
Eurofima 8½-83	100¼	101¼
First Chic 7-80	97½	98½
Gen Mot 8¼-86	105	106½
Gould 9¾-83	103¾	104¾
Gulf Westn 9½-82	103	104
Haas 8¾-86	101	102
Home Oil 9½-86	101	101¾
I.D.B.J. 9½-82	101¼	102¼
Intl Util 8¼-82	98¾	99½
ISE Canada 9-82	102½	103½
Manitoba 8¾-83	101¼	102¼
Michelin 9¼-86	101	102
Modo 9½-83	102	103
Montreal 9¾-81	103¾	104¾
Montreal 9¼-83	101½	102½
Motorola 8-87	98½	99½
Nac Financ 10-81	101¾	102¾
NatWest 9-86	99	99¾
New Brunsw 9-83	100¾	102¼
N Zealand 9¼-82	103¼	104¼
N Zealand 8½-83	101	102
NrgKomBk 7½-87	89¾	90¾
Norpipes 9¼-86	101	102
NorskHyd 9¾-85	104	105
NorthAMR 7¾-79	99¼	100¼
Norway 9-80	102¾	103¾
Norway 8½-81	100¼	101¼
Occidental 9¾-83	100	101
Ontario H 8¾-86	103	104
Oslo 9-88	100½	101½
Otis-Elev 8¾-85	101	102
Pac Light 9¼-81	104	105
Pennwlt 8-87	97	98
QuebProv 8½-81	101½	102½
QuebProv 9-83	101¼	102¼
QuebProv 7½-88	92¼	93¼
Ralston 7½-87	94½	95½
ReadBates 9½-81	100¾	101¾
Sandvik 9½-86	100½	101½
S.A.S. 8-85	93	94
Seagram 9-85	102½	103½
SFE 9-83	100¾	101¾
Shell 8-86	100	101
Shell 7½-87	95½	96½
SNCF 9¼-81	103½	104½
St Ind 8½-80	103½	104½
St Ind 8½-88	103	104
S Handels 9¼-86	101½	102½
Tenneco 7½-79	101	102
Tenneco 7¾-87	93¼	94¼
Textron 7¾-87	93½	94½
Transocean 8-86	100	101
Transocean 7½-87	96¾	97¾
Union Oil 7-79	101	102
Union Oil 7½-87	94½	95½
Utah 8-87	97	98
Volvo 9½-85	103	104
BroadHale 4¾-87	74½	76½
Carnation 4-88	79	81
Chevron 5-88	116½	118½
Chrysler 4¾-88	59	61
Chrysler 5-88	63½	65½
Cont Tel 5½-88	75	77
Cumm In 6¼-88	86	88
Dart Ind 4¾-87	78½	80½
EastKodak 4½-88	114½	116½
Econ Lab 4¾-87	72	74
Firestone 5-88	87	89
Ford 6-86	96½	98½
Ford 5-88	87	89
Gen Elec 4¼-87	83	85
Gen Food 4½-82	87½	89½
Gillette 4¾-82	83	85
Gillette 4¾-87	72½	74½
Gould 5-87	102	104
Gulf West 5-88	98	100
Honeywell 6-86	83	85
I.S.E. 6¼-89	80½	82½
ITT 4¾-87	73½	75½
Komatsu 7¼-90	106	107½
Matsushita 6¼-90	117½	119½
Mitsui 7¼-90	103½	105
McDerm 4¾-87	144	146
Morgan JP 4¼-87	113	115
Nabisco 5¼-88	92	94
Owens Ill 4½-87	100	102
Penney JC 4½-87	78½	80½
Phil Lamb 4¾-83	96	98
R.C.A. 5-88	78	80
Revlon 4¾-83	127	129
Revlon 4¾-87	108	110
Sperry 4¼-88	100	102
Squibb Intl 4¼-87	76	78
Texaco 4½-88	73	75
UnCarb 4¾-82	114½	116½
WarnLam 4½-87	89	91
WarnLam 4¼-88	80	82
Xerox 5-88	75	77

Convertible Bonds

	Bid	Ask
Amexco 4¼-87	80	82
Ashland 5-88	82	84
Beatrice 6¼-91	114	116
Beatrice 4½-92	96½	98½
Borden 6¾-91	106	108
Borden 5-92	97	99

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Med.	Long	Conv.
Yesterday	100.76	91.49	104.46
Previous	—	—	—

Thursday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS-31

AmBrnd pf	Gen Banc	Relian Elpf
Barnes Grp	HarteHks N	Relian pfB
Belden Corp	Inmont Cp	StdPoor Sec
Clark Oil	LawterCh	Tektronix
Eaton Corp	LehPrt Cem	Texfn 2.08pf
Emhart Cp	NYS 8.75pf	Tidewt Mar
Emhart pf	PaPL 9.24pf	UOP
Exxon Cp	PepsiCo	UnGas PLin
Exxon wi	Philind pf	Utah PwLt
Fed Mogul	Ranco Inc	Woods Pet
FooteConB		

NEW LOWS-14

CampTagg	Lane Brynt	viReadg 1pf
Easco Corp	Mead Corp	SpartnFd
East Kodak	NatPresto	UnT pfBwi
Host Intl	PhEl 9.52pf	Watkins Jhn
Inland Cont	PubSvc Col	

Paris Commodities

July 22, 1976

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Ch.
SUGAR				
Oct	1,810	1,730	1,740-1,745	—67
Nov			1,725-1,770	—75
Dec	1,910	1,780	1,775-1,785	—35
Jan			1,780-1,800	—30
Mar	1,925	1,830	1,885-1,887	—51
May	1,845	—	1,845-1,850	—80
Jul			1,845-1,855	—80
Aug			1,845-1,860	—75
Oct			1,845-1,860	—90
Lots: 481.				
COCOA				
Sep	1,050	998	995-1,000	—46
Dec	964	926	926- 927	—15
Mar	923	910	911- 915	—13
May			890- ——	—13
Jul			880- ——	— 8
Lots: 154.				

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	1976 High	1976 Low
Amsterdam	95.70	95.50	105.60	94.00
Brussels	118.10	117.97	133.02	117.64
Frankfurt	146.66	145.11	159.66	141.46
London 30	282.40	282.30	430.80	384.17
London 500	169.02	168.33	183.00	161.71
Milan	86.77	87.53	91.17	72.33
Paris	89.10	90.10	112.10	89.10
Sydney	495.15	495.62	497.14	444.73
Tokyo (n)	349.76	348.11	357.90	326.88
Tokyo (o)	4705.24	4697.09	4865.55	4403.06
Zurich	300.50	300.30	304.00	282.50

(n) New (o) Old.

Japanese Denies Lockheed Payoff

TOKYO, July 22 (AP).—Yoshio Kodama, key figures in the Lockheed payoff scandal in Japan, has denied that he tried to influence political leaders to help boost Lockheed sales, a Japanese investigator said today.

Mr. Kodama, a power broker who has been indicted on tax evasion and currency-violation charges, was questioned at his bedside—he recently suffered a stroke—by the head of a special parliamentary committee investigating the scandal.

Lockheed officials have testified in U.S. congressional hearings that they spent more than $12 million in Japan to boost aircraft sales, and that $7 million went to Mr. Kodama. Allegations have been made that at least $2 million in Lockheed payoffs went to government officials.

Eurodollar Borrowings

WASHINGTON, July 22 (Reuters).—Liabilities of U.S. banks to their foreign branches fell $10 million to $3.14 billion in the week ending July 14, the Federal Reserve board reported today. This was eight $8 million higher than the level of Eurodollar borrowings in the year-ago week.

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

Closing Prices, July 22, 1976

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn., over-the-counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

	Bid	Ask
Bank and Trust		
1st Bk Sy	46	45¾
1stEmp S	6½	7¼
1st Wn F	15⅛	17⅛
Hartf NC	12	12¾
Midl Bks	1 ½	19½
Shaw Cp	22½	23¼
U Va Bks	16¼	16¾
Va N Bnk	16	19
Insurance		
Fid Un Lf	21⅞	22!
G Recnsu	180	184
Industrial		
AFA PrS	5⅛	6¼
AIB Inc	6⅛	7½
AVM Cp	1⅛	1¾
Addisn W	6¾	7¾
Adv Ros	1⅞	2⅛
Alberis	6¾	7½
Allco Inc	10¾	11¼
Allers Ph	26½	24¼
Allyn Bac	6⅞	7⅛
A El Lab	1¼	1⅝
Am Axp	40	40½
Am Fipl	9⅞	10¼
Am Furn	3	5¼
Am Greet	10½	10⅞
A Micro	10¼	10⅜
Am Telev	20	20⅝
Am Weld	10½	11½
Amtr Dv	⅞	1⅛
Anadite	5⅞	6¼
Anhous B	29⅜	30¼
Ard May	2⅜	2⅞
UrkWIG	20	20½
AsCC Bol	14½	15¾
AtlGas Lt	15⅛	15⅛
Bacrd Al	3⅝	4⅛
Bang Hy	12⅞	10⅛
Bkum Rit	6⅞	6⅞
Bassett F	20¼	21
Bayls Mk	8!	⅞
Beelcne F	5⅛	5⅞
Betz Lab	35¾	36½
Bibb Co	7⅝	8⅛
Bird Son	36½	3 ½
Birtchr	1⅛	1½
Bick Hills	18	.1 ½
Bonza Int	3⅛	3⅞
Braden	7⅞	7½
Brinks	¼	¾
Brks Sca	15½	16¼
Brwning	3⅝	4⅛
Buckb .M	5⅛	5¾
Buckeye	8¼	¾
Burn Sim	4⅛	5
CalWSv	28	29½
Campl Ch	3⅛	3½
Canrad H	1¾	2⅛
Cap Sust	3⅞	4¼
Capln Air	2⅛	2⅜
Cap Tec	2¼	3½
Cart Cp	2½	5
CenVl PS	15¾	14⅞
Chm LEU	⅞	⅛
Chesa Ut	10	11
Chi Brids	76½	7 ½
Chltn Co	5¼	5¾
ChrisSe	120	124
Circle F	3¾	4½
CitznUt A	32½	33
CitznUt B	31¾	32¼
Clark Mt	31¾	32¾
Clow Cp	7⅛	7⅝
Colu Vent	½	¾
Com Clr	12	12¾
Coml Sh	21½	23
Comw Pa	28⅛	28⅝
Con Pap	49⅜	50¼
Craw Co	9¼	10
Cross Co	14	14¾
Cutlr Fed	2¼	5
Danly M	5½	6½
Data Dsn	4⅜	5⅛
Data 100	⅞	91
Dayt Inc	30¼	31¼
Decor In	2⅛	2⅝
DeKlb Ag	32	33
Delhi Oil	4⅝	5
DeLux C	23¾	24
Det CanT	12	15
Det IntBr	27	28
Dewey El	1¼	1¾
Diam Cry	15¼	16
Dixn Cru	18¼	19
Docutel	7⅞	8¼
Dollar G	8⅞	9¼
Darch G	10⅛	10
Doyle DB	12⅛	12⅝
Dunkin D	5⅞	6¼
Duriron	30¼	31¼
Eberln In	5¼	3¾
Econ Lab	25	25½
ElPas El	11	11⅛
Elbs Syst	2	2½
Elder Be	7¼	8
Eltc Nucl	¼	9
Elec Mod	1⅝	2⅛
Energy C	25⅛	26
Entwistl	4	4⅞
Equty Oil	24¼	24⅝
Ethan Al	20⅞	21½
Fab Tek	⅝	⅞
Fingrhl	5⅛	5¾
Fst Bost	18⅞	19½
Ficknr	11⅛	12½
Fla WatU	½	⅞
Forest O	1 ⅞	18¼
Frmlsil	½	1
Fotomat	14¼	15¼
Frkln Cp	4⅞	5⅛
Frnkln El	10⅛	10⅝
Frnd Ice	19¾	20¼
Gen RIEs	3½	4⅛
Gov EFIn	1	10¾
Graph Cn	14¾	15¼
Green Mt	10⅛	.04!
Grey Adv	11⅛	11¾
Gulf Intst	15⅞	'6/
Gyrodn	2⅞	3⅛
Harper R	1	⅞
Henred F	19¼	20
Holobm	2⅞	3⅜
Hoover	15¼	15¾
Horiz Res	1½	2¼
Huds Pap	26⅛	27¼
Hyatt Cp	6⅛	6½
Hyatt Int	5	5½
Ind Nuclr	3⅞	4¼
Infra Ind	11	11⅞
Intel Cp	67	68!
Interc En	7¾	8¼
Intrmk In	2⅞	3¼
Intrmt G	15	15½
CnBk Wsh	5⅛	5½
IaSou Ut	25⅞	26⅛
Jamsby	13¼	14
Jetty Fds	⅜	1⅛
Joslyn M	15¾	16½
Kalsr Sil	40	41
KaisStl pf	17¾	18¼
Kalvar	21	2¼
Kaman A	24¾	25½
Kampg A	7⅝	8⅛
Kate Gre	½	⅞
Kaysam	5	3½
Kear Tr	6½	6⅞
Kelly Svc	17¼	18
Keuff Ess	14	15
Keye Fib	16⅛	16¾
Key CusF	¾	⅞
King Cnt	1⅛	1⅝
Knap Vog	15	16
Lance In	20	20¾
Lund Res	1½	1⅞
Lane Co	22¼	26¼
Lcn Bcast	17⅝	1
Log Etrn	3¼	4
Madisn G	13⅞	14⅛
Mai Rity	⅞	1⅛
Mallkrt	40¼	41¼
Manor C	4⅛	4⅞
Maul LP	10⅛	10½
McCor	38¾	39½
McQuay	21	21¾
Measur	13¾	14¼
Medtrn	29½	30¼
Merid Cn	1¼	2
Mdlsx W	14½	15¼
Midld Ca	2⅞	3¼
Midw Gt	14¼	15¼
Millipr	26½	2
Miner In	1⅞	2⅛
Minn Gas	20	20½
Miss Vl G	13½	14¼
Mrs S Pie	21⅞	22⅛
Mont Col	4½	4⅞
Moore P	7¾	8¾
Moore S	16¼	17¼
Morg Res	1½	2
Mueller	14¼	15¼
Narag Cp	7½	8¼
Nat G&O	10¼	11
Nat Lib	4⅞	5
N Secrsh	4⅞	5
Natmw RI	4	5
Nl Nat G	13	13¾
Nelisn A	21⅞	22⅞
Nielsn B	22¼	22¾
Nocer Gs	11⅛	11½
Noeol Un	26¼	27
Nortrp Kl	9⅜	9⅞
Nw Nals	8⅞	9¼
Nw Pusv	17	17½
Noxel Cp	15¼	15¾
Ogilvy M	25	25¾
Ohio Ferr	21½	22½
Oil Shale	5½	5¾
Ormont	10½	10⅛
Otter Tp	18	18½
Over Na	4¾	5½
Pabst Br	24⅛	25
Pacga R	24½	25¼
Pakco	1¼	1½
Parks H	3¼	3¾
Pauley P	6¾	7½
Pearl Mf	15	16
Pa Enter	15⅜	15⅞
Pnzioff B	15½	15¾
Pepsi Bw	10¼	10¾
Petrsn H	12¾	13
Petrolit	70	71½
Pettibon	23	24
Philip L	10⅞	11⅛
Piedmt A	5	5½
Pinkrtn	35¼	36
Pion Hib	17½	18
Pistilin	2½	3½
Possis Cp	1¼	1¾
Progrp	1⅛	1¼
Pub S Nc	10⅞	11¼
P Bennet	18	18½
Putd Cap	6	6¼
Qual Inns	2¾	3⅛
Ragen Pr	1⅛	2⅛
Rahall C	5⅝	5⅞
Raych CP	129	134
Raymnd	13½	14½
Recog Eq	8½	8⅞
Road Ex	44⅞	45½
Robin M	14¾	15¾
Roselon	4⅛	4⅞
Rouse	4½	4¾
Rus Stov	14¼	15
Sadlier	2¼	2¾
Scan Dat	2¼	2⅞
Scripps H	28	30
Seis Dolt	1½	2¼
Seneca F	2 2⅝	3¼
Seven U	34½	35¼
Snap Tls	34½	35¼
Solidst Sc	9¾	10¼
Scal Wat	12½	13¼
Sw Gs Cp	10⅞	10¾
Sw El Sv	15	15¼
Standyn	20⅛	20⅝
Std Regis	15¼	16
Stan Hod	16¼	17
Sterlg Str	4⅞	5½
Strawb Cl	27½	29
Super El	6	6⅞
Time DC	4	4½
Tampax	32	33
Taylr Wl	14½	15
Tech Pub	11	12
Tecum P	42	44
Tennant	29½	31½
Tifny Co	8¾	9¼
Transo O	11¾	12¼
Trico Pd	30	31
Tritn Og	2⅞	2¾
Tymshr	24⅞	25⅞
Tyson F	16	16½
Un Mcell	12	13
Us Bnknt	7⅞	8
Us Surg	10⅞	11⅛
Us Trkln	13⅞	13⅞
Up Pen P	17¾	18½
Valley Gs	9	10
Vand Air	9	9¾
Vance S	4⅜	4⅞
Velcro	6½	6⅞
Ventron	35	35
Wade Pu	8⅜	8⅞
Wsh Ng	12⅜	12⅞
Webb Re	7¾	8½
Weco Dvl	2¾	3
Weight W	6⅝	6¾
Weldtrn	1½	2¼
Welling M	7⅜	7⅞
Well Gar	4	4⅞
Welsbch	3½	4¼
Wstn Mls	1¼	1⅞
Westmd	57½	58¼
Wdwrd L	24½	25
Wright W	4	4⅞
Ziont B	22¼	23¼

(This announcement appears as a matter of record only)

U.A.E. Dirhams 100,000,000

CAISSE NATIONALE D'EPARGNE LOGEMENT

Medium Term Bond

Unconditionally Guaranteed By

THE TUNISIAN STATE

Arab Financial Consultants Company S.A.K.

Amex Nationwide Trading, July 21—Closing Prices

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
8½	4	A&EPlast P	5	15	7½	7½	7½	
12¾	7	AARCo .30	19	2	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞+	⅛
9¼	4½	AAVCos .72	4	1	6½	6½	6½	
1⅝	11-16	ADM Indust		1	13-16	13-16	13-16	
12½	8½	ASPRO .50a	5	5	10½	10½	10½	
1⅝	⅞	ATI Inc		6	15-16	15-16	15-16	
16⅞	10⅝	AVCCp .40	3	1	12	12	12	
13½	6⅞	AVXCp .12e	14	2	12¼	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
8⅝	5⅛	AbrdMl .40b	63	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
8⅞	4⅞	Action .20e	5	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
5⅜	2	Adam Russl	9		3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
18⅜	9⅞	AdobeOil .16	17	15	11¼	11¼	11¼	
2	1	Aegis Corp	8	24	1⅛	1¼	1⅛+	⅛
6⅝	4⅝	AeroFlo .15e	4	10	6½	6½	6½	
3⅞	1⅝	Aeronca Inc		2	2	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
3¼	1⅞	AffilCap .08t		6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
3⅜	4⅞	AffilHsp .28	7	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
10⅞	6¾	AffilPub .48	6	1	9½	9½	9½+	¼
5⅞	3⅝	AlterSix .20	3	37	5	4⅞	5+	⅛
4⅛	3	Aiken Ind	8	2	4	4	4+	⅛
16⅝	11¼	A an Wood		3	13¼	13	13—	½
6⅝	4⅝	Alaska Airl	4	241	5½	5⅜	5⅜+	⅛
3⅞	2⅝	AlbaWa .05e	5	3	2¾	2⅝	2¾	
9⅝	6⅝	Alcolac .15e	7	8	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
3	⅞	AllegA wtO		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
2½	1	AllegA wtN		7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
26⅝	20¾	AllegAsiC 3		2	22¼	22¼	22¼—	⅛
7¾	5	AllianT .36e	3	3	5¼	5	5¼+	⅛
2	1	AlldArt Ind		63	1⅛		1	
5⅞	3¾	Allami .10e	5		4⅞	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
2	11-16	Altec Corp	14	45	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
15-16	⅛	AltecCp wt				⅛	⅛	
7⅞	4	AltecCrp pf		4	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
7⅞	3⅛	AlterFds .50	15	10	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅜
48⅞	43½	Alcoa pf3.75		z250	45¼	45	45 —	1
14⅞	7⅞	AMAX wt		7	12¼	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
4⅞	2½	Am Agronics		1	3	3	3—	⅛
8½	6	AmBiltrt .50	6	2	8	8	8+	¼
10⅝	7¼	AmBusP .26	10	7	7½	7⅜	7⅜+	⅛
11¼	5⅛	AGarPd .34		9	6⅛	6	6⅛—	⅛
6⅞	4⅛	AmInt Pict	3	15	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	¼
4⅞	2⅞	AIsrael .11r	5	54	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
16⅝	11	AMaizeA .40	4	38	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
15⅞	10⅞	AMaizeB .40	4	3	12⅛	12	12⅛—	⅛
6⅞	3¾	AmMot Inns		7	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
34	30	AmPetrof 2	7	5	31½	31½	31½+	¼
8	4⅞	APrecs .20a	6	4	7	6⅞	7+	¼
7⅞	3⅞	ASafEq .11t	5	9	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	
15¼	10⅝	AmSciE .04e	22	23	14¼	14	14+	⅛
10⅜	8⅞	AmUtlS .80e		15	9⅞	9¾	9¾	
13½	8	AMIC Corp	9	10	12½	12½	12½	
2⅞	2⅛	AngloC .13e	7	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+	⅛
7¼	4½	Anken .20	8	47	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞+	⅛
9	4⅞	Anthony .19t	5	2	7	7	7	
4	1½	Applid Data	11	5	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞+	⅛
24½	17⅝	AquitCa .30	17	6	21½	21⅛	21⅛+	⅛
7⅞	4¼	ArizCL .70e	26	7	5	5	5	
6	4⅝	ArzCol pf.48		2	5½	5½	5½—	⅛
18½	8⅞	ArmInCp .12	4	19	9¼	8¾	8⅞—	⅛
5⅞	3⅛	Arrow Elect	6	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
5½	4	Arundel		11	4¼	4¼	4¼	
16⅞	7⅝	Asamera .25	8	388	11⅜	10	10 —	1⅜
15⅝	9	AshlOC .20a	8	4	9¼	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
4	2⅞	Astrex Inc	12	9	3⅛	3¼	3¼—	⅛
1½	¾	Atco Ind	100	1	1	1	1—	⅛
1⅞	¾	AticoMtg wt		9	⅞	⅞	⅞	
3¼	⅝	AllRicht wt		78	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞+	⅜
4¾	4⅛	At CMB n	13	25	4¾	4½	4⅝—	⅛
3¼	1⅝	AtlasCp wt		52	3	2⅞	3	
17½	12⅞	Augatinc .15	21	38	17⅝	16⅞	17⅝+	¾
15⅞	11⅞	Austral Oil	14	17	14	13¾	14+	⅛
11⅝	6⅝	AutoTrn .70t	8	25	7	6¾	7	
5	2½	Auto Bldg	9	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
9⅞	2⅝	Aotmat Rad	9	12	8	7⅞	8+	⅛
9¼	5⅛	AstmSvc .30	6	40	9	9	9	
4	2	AVEMC .16	9	16	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
25⅞	16½	Avondal 1.20	8	1	18½	19½	19½—	⅛
5⅞	3⅝	Aydin Cp	10	93	4⅜	4	4⅜+	½

B

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
1⅜	9-16	BRTRI .30e		25	1	15-16	1	
3-16	1-16	BRTRII wt		1	1-16	1-16	1-16	
10	6	BadgrMt .50	9	4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
6⅞	4	BakerM .15t	9	3	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
13	9⅞	BaldorEl .20	6	12	9⅞	9½	9½	
6¼	5	BaldwS .33a		7	6	6	6	
16⅞	10⅞	BanFd 1.15e		4	15¼	15¼	15¼	
11⅞	6¼	BenstrCH Li	6	24	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
3	1¼	Barclay .04	11	2	2	2	2—	⅛
3½	2¼	BarcoCa .12	7	6	3½	3½	3½+	¼
9¼	4⅞	BarryR .03e	7	2	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝+	1-16
10	5⅝	BarryWr .44	6	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
4¼	2½	BarthSp .30	10	2	3	3	3	
3⅝	2	Bartons Cdy		23	2⅛	2	2 —	⅛
2¼	1¼	Baruch Fost	10	3	1⅝	1½	1⅝+	⅛
5	2	BellInd .08A	7	68	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
⅝	¼	BenStMg wt		1	¼	¼	¼	
6	3⅛	Benrus Crp	5	7	4¼	4¼	4¼	
6	2⅛	Berg Ent		11	3¼	3¼	3¼+	⅛
17⅞	6¼	Berg Bruns	12	47	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	
29½	13	BrgB pf 1.15		8	16½	16¼	16½	
4	1⅝	BernzOma		2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
5	4	Bertea .14	7	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
6¼	3⅞	BervenC .06		17	4	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
4½	2	BethCp .20e	41	4	4⅛	4	4⅛+	⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Beverly Ent	20	23	2	2	2—	⅛
14¼	9¼	BicPen .36	11	19	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
32	24½	BigBer 1.32	5	13	32	32	32	
9¾	5¾	BigDad .30e	7	7	8¼	8	8⅛—	⅛
16	11	BinkMf 1	6	1	16	16	16	
15⅞	11⅞	BinnySm .72	6	4	13½	13¼	13½+	⅛
11	10	Blount wi	5	5	10	10	10	
9¼	4¼	BodinAp .40	7	2	5¼	5¼	5¼—	⅛
10⅞	6⅞	BoltBer .20		1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞+	⅛
29½	15	BowVal .10	123	49	25⅞	25½	25⅞	
15⅝	9½	Bowne .24	6	4	11¼	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
14⅝	7¼	BradfdN .20	10	52	10⅜	10¼	10⅜—	¼
5⅞	2⅞	Branch .20	6	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
13¼	7½	BranifAr wt		10	12⅛	12	12+	⅛
13	10	BrascanA 1	3	125	10¼	10⅛	10¼	
22	15	BraunEn .80	7	7	20¼	20	20—	½
3¼	2¼	Breeze Corp		4	3¼	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
18⅞	12½	BrewerC .80	15	16	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛—	⅜
4⅞	2⅞	BroDart Ind	4	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+	¼
14⅞	9	BrooksP .28	4	3	9⅝	9¼	9¼—	¼
4⅞	2¼	BrownCo wt		9	4	4	4	
15	11¼	BrnFA .52a	9	19	11¾	11½	11½—	½
15¼	10⅞	BrnFB .52a	9	2	11¾	11¾	11¾+	⅜
3	2	Buehler Cp	7		2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
5	3	Buildex Inc	6	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
13	11⅝	BuringFd	4	5	12	11⅝	12+	⅜
15⅞	8	Butlerint .50	6	14	14½	14	14½+	⅛
30¾	16⅜	ButtesG Oil	6	104	21⅞	21½	21¾	

C

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
20	8⅝	CKPet .15e	9	19	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞—	¼
1¾	1	CDI Corp		10	1¼	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
9⅝	6⅝	CHB Food	4	26	8	8	8	
1⅝	1	CDI Corp		10	1¼	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
9⅝	6⅝	CHB Food	4	28	8	8	8	
7	4⅛	CHCCp .30t	3	9	5¼	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
⅞	⅛	CIMtgwt A		5	⅛	⅛	⅛	
4⅞	2½	CMI Corp	5	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+	⅛
3½	2⅜	CMTIn Inc	45	1	2¼	2¼	2¼—	⅛
9⅞	6⅝	CWTran .40	7	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
9	5½	Cablcom Gn	5	1	6	6	6	
6⅝	4⅛	CagleA .10e	3	4	4⅞	4¾	4⅞+	⅛
16⅞	12⅛	Caldor .25b	8	9	13½	13⅛	13½	
6¾	3⅝	Calcomp		47	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝	
3¾	2⅞	Cal Lf	4	2	3	3	3 +	⅛
15⅞	10¼	CalPrtCm 1	11	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
8¼	6⅞	Camco Inc	9	15	7⅛	7	7 —	⅛
4 13-16	5-16	CaChbA .25e		21	4	3⅞	3⅞—	3-16
14	9⅞	Campin .40b	17	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞+	⅛
4⅝	2⅝	CdnExp .05e	10	20	4 7-16	4¼	4 7-16+	3-16
7⅞	4⅞	Cdn Homstd	17	7	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
10⅛	5⅝	CdnHydr .25	6	2	9	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
16⅞	14⅝	CdnPA 1.50	6	6	16⅛	16	16⅛+	⅛
10¾	5½	Cdn Merrill	33	8	10¼	10¼	10¼—	⅛
16⅞	9⅞	CdnOcci .50	10	14	16¼	16	16¼+	⅛
3⅛	1	Capehart Cp		16	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜+	⅛
29⅞	17¼	Carbon .80a	6	60	22⅞	23	23⅞+	⅝
8⅝	5½	Caressa .30	6	2	6⅛	6¼	6¼	
76½	64	Carnat 1.40	14	126	71½	70⅞	71¼+	⅛
13⅞	11⅜	CaroPtpl 1	7	13	12⅞	12⅛	12⅞+	⅛
5⅞	2	Carrols Dev		11	4½	4⅝	4⅛—	⅛
22¼	14⅞	CastleAM 1	5	6	21½	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
16¼	13½	CasFd 1.20a		4	14⅞	16⅞	16⅞—	⅛
2⅝	1½	Castleton In	8	20	1⅝	1½	1½—	⅛
2⅞	⅞	CelluCraft	6	5	1½	1⅜	1½—	⅛
5⅞	4¼	CentSec .25e		9	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
3¼	2¼	Century Fac	9	6	2⅞	2¾	2¾—	⅛
8¾	4	CenvilI .15e		11	7⅛	7	7 —	⅛
21½	18⅞	CerM pf 2.25		7	20⅞	20¼	20⅞	
1⅞	⅞	Certron Cp		31	13-16	13-16	13-16	
6⅞	3⅞	Champ Hom		129	4⅞	4½	4½	
6½	3¼	Chartr Med	5	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
4⅞	2⅛	Chem Exp	5	7	2½	2½	2½	
12⅞	8¼	Chieftn Dev	24	15	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
17⅞	11⅞	Child World	10	12	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	
3	1¼	Christian Co	6	29	2⅝	2½	2½	
6½	4⅛	Cinema Fiv	7	2	5	5	5	
2⅝	1⅞	Cinerama		4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7⅝	5¼	CircleK .32	7	21	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
8¼	4⅝	Citation .40b		21	7	7	7	
10⅞	6⅜	Clarkson .20	6	5	8½	8⅝	8½	
10⅝	7	Clausing .64	5	3	9	9	9	
9	4⅝	Clopay .12e	79	20	7¾	7½	7⅝	
33¼	22⅞	Coachm .20e	8	26	28⅛	27⅞	28⅛+	⅛
1½	15-16	Cohen Hatfd	5	7	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
3⅝	2	Cohuinc .12t	11	5	2½	2⅝	2⅝	
19⅞	12⅝	Coleman .52	15	127	17⅝	17	17 —	⅛
19¾	13	CombE .05r	70	31	17⅝	17⅜	17½	
3½	2¼	ComGrp .14	8	5	3	3	3	
13⅞	9⅝	ComAll .30a	6	51	9⅞	9½	9½	
17	11⅝	ComMtl .60b	7	5	14¼	14¼	14¼	
10⅝	6⅝	CoPsvcC .20	6	12	8⅞	8¾	8¾+	⅛
4½	2½	Compac Cp		9	3⅝	3½	3⅝+	⅛
2⅝	1½	CompuDyn	7	6	1⅝	1½	1⅝+	⅛
3⅞	⅝	Comput Inv	54	7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
13⅞	6⅝	Conchem .40	7	3	12½	12⅜	12⅜—	⅛
16⅞	4¾	Conrd Fab	2	24	7½	7⅜	7⅜—	⅛
13⅞	6¼	ConOil Gas	12	314	12½	11⅞	12½+	
10¾	5⅝	Condec Crp	4	31	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
13⅝	6¼	ConOil Gas	12	314	12½	11⅞	12⅜+	⅜
9⅝	5½	Consyne Co	13	22	9	8⅞	9	
1⅞	⅝	Cont Mater		25	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	
1¼	⅞	ContTel wt		3	1	1	1+	1-16
13¾	5⅝	CookEl .40	15	18	12¼	12¼	12¼+	⅛
20¾	14½	CookInd .40	9	3	18¼	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
15	11⅛	CookPV .40	8	8	14¾	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
5½	2⅝	Cooper Jar	6	10	5	5	5	
4¾	2¾	Cordon Intl	11	13	2¾	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
8⅞	7	Cornelius .40	8	8	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
24¾	19¾	CorrBlk 1.20	9	14	23¼	22¾	23 —	⅜
3⅞	1⅞	Cosco Inc		5	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	
4⅝	1⅞	Cott Corp	7	5	3⅝	3¼	3¼	
1	⅜	CottCorp wt		5	11-16	11-16	11-16+	⅛
11-16	3-16	Cousins wt		50	7-16	⅜	⅜	
19	13	CoxCbl Com	30	3	17	17	17	
16⅞	8¼	Craig .20	7	50	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝—	⅛
6⅞	3⅝	CramrE .13t	4	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
18⅞	12	Crompton	15	9	17¾	16⅞	16⅞—	⅛
37	30	CrossAT 1	12	7	32⅞	32½	32⅞+	⅛
6	4	Crownin .20	7	20	5⅛	5	5 —	⅛
9⅝	5⅞	CrstcR .36	10	395	9⅞	8¾	9 —	⅛
10⅝	7⅝	CrystlO .40e		6	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞+	⅛
13⅞	6⅝	CubicCo .22	8	27	12⅛	11⅞	12+	⅛
4⅝	1⅞	Curtis Math	11	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛

D

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
15-16	⅝	DCL Inc	5	2	11-16	11-16	11-16	
4	3⅝	DWG Cp .50t	4	44	4	3⅞	4+	⅛
8	3⅞	Damson Oil	23	70	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
20¼	12¼	Daniel .18b	8	32	19	18¾	19+	½
42½	31½	Data Dcmt	5	3	31½	31	31—	½
14	4⅝	Dataprod	13	212	13	12⅝	13+	⅛
8½	5⅞	DayMin .10e		36	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝+	⅜
9	6⅝	DeltwdF .54	6		6⅞	6¾	6¾	
1⅞	7-16	DeltaCp Am		8	⅞	13-16	13-16	
10⅞	7	DenTal Ez	8	7	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
20½	17⅞	Depsitr 1.48	5	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	
8½	3⅝	DevCp Am	9	7	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
5⅞	3¼	Diebold VC		3	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
8⅞	3½	Digicon Inc	9	2	4½	4½	4½+	⅛
1¾	11-16	Diodes Inc		7	⅞	1	1	
3⅞	1⅝	DisFab .07e	8	1	2½	2⅜	2½+	⅛
16	11⅞	Diversey .56	8	7	14¼	14	14¼	
10½	6¾	Dixilyn .40e	3	4	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	
46	32	Dome Petrl	10	449	40¼	40¼	40¼	
7¾	5½	Donkeny .24	3	20	5⅝	5⅝	5⅞+	⅛
11⅞	8⅞	Downey .24	6	1	11	11	11—	⅛
14	9⅝	DrgFair .40	6	17	11	10⅞	11+	⅛
23⅝	14¼	DuplxPd .80	5	3	14½	14½	14½	
9⅞	5⅞	DurTst .25b	8	5	6⅞	6¾	6⅞—	⅛
6¾	2½	Dynictn .06e	10	7	5	4⅞	4⅞	
8½	3⅝	DynAmer	7	44	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
11⅞	10¼	DynlEl wi	35	55	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛

E

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
3⅝	1¾	EAC In	5	31	3	3	3	
14⅞	10⅛	ELT .04e	9	4	11⅜	11	11 —	⅛
2¼	1	Eagle Cloth		21	1¼	1¼	1¼+	⅛
19¼	13¼	EarthRes 1	7	47	18¼	17⅞	18	
37⅛	30¾	EasonO .10r	18	6	35½	35	35⅛	
10¾	6	Ecodyne	8	8	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
39⅞	22½	Edgilon .50r	8	31	39¾	39	39¼	
11	7⅛	EDO Corp	6	3	8	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
7⅜	3¼	EganM .40	6	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
9½	4⅝	EnrnhPh .20a	6	8	7½	7¼	7¼—	⅛
9⅞	4¼	ElcorCh .10	9	77	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
7	4⅝	ElHose .20r	14	75	6⅝	6½	6½+	⅛
4⅞	1¾	ElAudD .21t		24	3⅞	3	3 —	⅛
13¾	9½	Electrog .80	7	8	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
12¾	8⅞	ElecEng .24	6	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
6⅝	6⅛	EnrgyRes	7	147	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
9¾	6½	ErnstEC .56	5	x4	9¼	9¼	9¼+	⅛
2⅝	1½	Ero Ind	22	1	1¾	1⅝	1¾	
11⅝	4¾	EsqRad .30e	5	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
8⅞	6⅝	EssexCh .28	6	14	7	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
10	7½	EvanAr .10r	9	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	

F

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
5½	2	FDIInc .01e		22	4	3¾	3¾—	¼
4¾	3	FPA Corp		5	4¼	4⅛	4⅛+	¼
7⅝	4	Fabind .10e	4	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
6¾	4⅝	Fabien .40	30	7	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
11⅞	8⅞	FabriCtr .12	6	18	9	8¾	8¾	
3	1⅛	FairTex Mil		1	1½	1½	1½	
25⅝	20½	FalconS	6	77	22⅞	22	22⅞+	1
8⅝	4⅞	FamDolr .16	7	1	6	6	6 —	⅛
3⅞	1⅞	Family Rec	3	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
2⅞	1⅛	Fesh Fabric	27	12	1⅝	1½	1⅝+	⅛
13⅞	11	FedRlty 1.24	9	7	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	
6¼	4⅝	Fed Resrces		39	5¼	5	5⅛—	⅛
9¼	5	Felsway .32	6	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
3½	1¼	Fibrebrd wt		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
5⅞	2⅝	Fidelco Gth		3	2⅝	2½	2½	
5⅛	2⅝	FilmCp Am	5	10	3	3	3	
10⅞	5¼	Filmwy .85t	6	22	7⅝	7½	7½—	⅛
8	5½	FinGen .36b	6	14	7¾	7¾	7¾	
7⅞	5⅝	FinGnA .36b		9	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
8⅞	5½	FtConn .40e	12	2	7	7	7	
8⅜	5⅞	FstSLSh .12		6	7½	7½	7½	
4⅝	2½	Fstmrk .06t		14	3½	3½	3½+	⅛
17	9⅝	FlschrP .48t	6	45	15⅞	15¼	15¼—	½
6⅞	2½	Flagstaff	4	9	4⅝	4¼	4⅜+	⅛
21¾	15½	Flight Safty	9	5	20	20	20 —	¼
4⅝	1⅞	Fla Capital	6	9	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
35⅝	23⅝	FlukeJ .72t	11	11	31½	31¼	31½	
20	13¼	FlyDia Oil	6	76	16⅞	16¼	16⅞+	⅛
5⅛	3⅝	Foodrm .20a	4	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
92½	72⅝	FordCan 5a	5	z20	88	88	88 +	½
4⅝	2½	Forest Labs	7	6	3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛
12⅞	8¼	FoxStaP .58	8	45	9⅝	8¾	9⅛—	⅛
10¾	6⅝	FrankNu .35	7		8⅞	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
16½	10	Frantz .80	6	4	14⅜	14¼	14¼—	⅛
23¼	17½	Fresnillo .40	8	7	19⅞	19	19 —	⅛
5⅝	3½	Friedm .24b	7		5⅜	5½	5⅝	
10½	7⅝	Frigtmp .55t	6	10	8	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
17⅞	7⅝	Frigitronic	15	82	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞+	⅛
11⅞	7⅛	Frischs .30b	8	4	8	7⅞	8+	⅛
8⅞	5⅛	Frontier Air	8	36	7⅛	7¼	7⅛+	⅛
3¾	1⅛	FrontAir wt		10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	

G

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
4	1¼	GIT Ind	4	4	2¼	2¼	2¼	
8⅞	3⅝	GRICp .40		36	4¼	4	4 —	⅛
2	¾	GTI Corp			1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
11¼	5⅛	Gabriel .30	6	15	9¾	9½	9¾	
7½	4	Galaxy-Cpt	8	2	4⅝	4½	4½+	⅛
11⅞	7	Garan .44a	6	14	10⅝	10½	10½—	⅛
22	19⅞	Gearhrt n.28	9	35	20½	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
24⅞	13⅞	GenEd Svc	42	250	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝+	⅛
2½	1⅝	GnEmp .04e		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
4¼	1¼	G Housewar	6	10	3	2⅞	3	
4⅞	1⅞	Gen Resrch	4	9	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
2	1¼	Genisco Tch	7	18	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
17⅞	14¼	GiantFd 1a	5	6	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
8⅝	4	GiantYel .10j	175	47	5¼	5	5¼+	⅛
14	2½	Gladding Cp		14	5⅝	5½	5½+	⅛
33¾	28⅝	Glatfltr 1.52	6	7	29¼	28⅝	29¼	
5¼	3¾	GlanGer .16	33	8	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
13⅞	6¾	GlenDis .23t	9	13	11⅛	11	11	
15⅝	10⅞	GlobeInd .50	4	6	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
15	9½	Glosser .30	6	9	13¾	13¾	13¾	
14½	8⅝	Gloucstr En	5	5	12¼	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
5	3⅛	Gldblatt .28	6	1	4¼	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
16⅝	10⅝	Golden Cycl	108	20	11⅛	10¼	10¾+	⅛
12	4⅞	GoldnW .27e	11	2	16w3	11⅞	11⅞+	⅛
1⅞	⅝	Goldfield Cp		117	⅞	¾	¾	
4⅝	2½	GoodLS .07r	13	18	2½	2⅜	2⅜—	¼
8⅞	2⅝	Goodrich wt		36	8¼	8	8⅛	
4⅞	2⅜	GouldIT .14t		1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
11¼	6⅝	GrandCtl .30	6	6	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
5⅝	2⅝	GtAm Ind	4	19	5⅝	5⅛	5¼+	⅛
4	2⅝	GtBasin Pet		1734	4¾	3⅞	4⅛+	⅜
37⅝	28⅝	GtLkCh .24	15	21	31	30⅝	30⅞—	⅛
6⅞	2⅞	Greenman	6	3	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
7⅝	2⅝	Grevhd C	32	8	7⅝	7½	7⅝+	⅛
8⅞	6⅛	GrowC .32b	11	12	8⅛	8	8⅛	
2½	1¼	Gruen Ind	138	7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
9⅝	4⅝	GuardCh .40b	9	2	8¾	8½	8¾+	¼
¼	1-16	GulfMRlt wt		1	1-16	1-16	1-16	
34⅝	27	GlfOilCan 1	8	1	29¾	29¾	29¾+	½
8¾	4½	GulfRep Fin	5	1	8¼	8¼	8¼+	⅛
7⅝	3¼	Glfstrm LD		5	4½	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛

H

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
10¼	6¾	HallsMot .50	5	3	9⅝	9½	9½—	⅛
5⅞	3½	HampD .15e	4	3	4½	4⅜	4⅜+	⅛
8⅞	3⅝	Hamptn Ind	4	6	6½	6½	6½—	⅛
12¼	8⅛	HanvrSh .60	4	1	10	10	10 —	⅛
21½	16⅝	Harland .32	10	37	17⅝	17	17⅝+	⅛
27	14¾	Harmn .48b	5	39	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝+	⅛
7⅝	4⅝	Hartfd Zdy		13	5⅛	5	5⅛+	⅛
14⅝	10	HartzM .15e	13	16	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
1½	⅝	Harvey Grp	63	50	11-16	⅝	⅝—	⅛
8⅝	3⅝	Hasbro Ind	7	44	7⅛	7	7 —	⅛
8⅝	6⅛	Hasting .40a	5	10	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
4⅝	3	HawaiA .10r	20	2	3¾	3¾	3¾—	⅛
3⅝	1⅛	Hejnick .05e	13	8	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
2⅝	1	Helmm Mfg		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
15½	8¼	HerMal .72	5	1	13¼	13¼	13¼—	⅛
4⅝	2⅝	HiGInc .15t	12	3	3	2⅞	3	
8¼	5⅛	HiShear .07i	88	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
7¾	3⅝	HighInd Cap		10	7⅛	7	7 —	⅛
6⅝	3⅝	HiJhavn .32	6	6	5⅝	5	5⅛	
13¾	7	Hipirnic .20	12	4	8¼	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
3⅝	2	Holly Corp	4	12	2½	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
20	16¾	HormelG 1	7	2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝—	⅛
8	4⅝	Horn Hardrt		2	7	7	7 —	⅛
14	11⅝	Hotelin 1.40	9	1	13	13	13	
8⅞	4¼	HousRon .30	5	14	4⅝	4½	4½+	⅛
7⅝	4¾	HouseVi .32	8	5	5⅛	5	5⅛+	⅛
11⅞	5⅝	HospMtr In	95	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
65	32⅝	HouOTM .80	21	436	56⅝	54⅞	55½+	⅞
22¼	18	HowelC .30e	6	4	18¼	18⅛	18¼	
7⅝	2¾	Howell .05e	3	13	5	4⅞	4⅞+	⅛
37¼	27½	HubellA 1.50	9	3	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜—	⅛
37	28⅝	HubellB 1.50	9	8	30⅛	30	30⅛+	⅛
5¾	4	HuckMfg .20	10	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
3⅝	1⅞	Hudson Gen		4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
10	6	Huffman .48a		1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
23⅞	17⅞	HuskyO .98	6	12	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝—	⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Hycel Inc	22	20	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	

I

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
9⅞	7	ICBCp .20e	26	2	7	7	7	
4⅝	2½	ICHCp .32t	8	1	3	3	3	
4⅝	3⅝	ISCFinl .30	16	3	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	
1⅝	⅜	ITI Corp		1	⅝	⅝	⅝—	1-16
4⅛	1⅞	Imper Ind		7	3¼	3¼	3¼	
26⅝	22⅜	ImpOilA .80	13	66	24¼	24	24¼+	⅛
20½	8⅞	Incoterm A	12	30	11¾	11⅛	11⅝+	⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Inflight Svc	5	35	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
3⅜	1½	Inolex Corp		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
2½	13-16	Instrum Sys		25	1½	1⅛	1⅛	
12⅞	5¼	IntlAlum .30	6	7	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	
2½	1¼	Intl Banknot	7	139	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
23	16⅝	IntCour .24	12	3	16	16	16 —	¼
3⅝	1⅞	Int Foodsvc	48	2	2	2	2	
11⅝	8	IntGenln .70	5	8	10½	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
3⅝	1⅞	Int Proteins		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
4¼	1⅞	Int Stretch		18	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
36	26⅝	IntSyCon .25	10	10	28	27¾	27⅞+	⅜
1½	½	Interphoto.		3	⅝	⅝	⅝	
13½	9⅝	Interpool	8	3	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	
11⅝		Interway Co		16	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
15¾	9¼	InvDivers A	9	19	15⅛	15	15⅛+	⅛
3⅞	2⅛	InvDivers B	7	5	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	
5½	3	InvestRlt Tr		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
17⅝	13	Ionics Inc	15	2	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	
9¾	6⅝	IroqBrd .16		9	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
15¼	14¼	IroqBrnd pf		5	14½	14	14 —	½
6½	3⅝	Irvinind .16t	5	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
8	6⅛	IsraelD .75e		3	6⅝	6½	6⅝	

J - K

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
11⅞	7⅝	Jaclyn .36b	4	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
10⅝	7¾	Jacobs .08s	6	5	9	9	9	
8⅝	4⅝	Jamesw .11t	5	20	7⅝	7½	7⅝+	⅛
15	9⅝	Jeannet .20b	6	2	13⅝	13½	13⅝+	⅛
5⅞	2	Jetronic Ind	4	6	3⅝	3½	3⅝—	⅛
20⅞	10¼	JohnPd .30	9	163	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛+	⅜
4⅛	3	Junior Pat	9	34	3	2¾	2¾—	⅛
4⅝	2½	Jupiter Ind		58	4½	4½	4½+	⅛
8½	3⅝	KTellb .36e	6	28	7¾	7½	7¾+	⅛
15⅛	8	KaisrInd .26	8	195	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
8½	7⅛	KaneMill wt		13	7⅝	7½	7⅝+	⅛
54½	45	KinGE pf4.50		z20	50	50	50 +	1½
7⅝	4⅝	KapokT .20t	9	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
6⅞	4	KenwinS .34	5	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
7⅞	4⅛	Ketchm .78r	5	8	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
28⅛	12⅞	Kewanee .40	7	173	23⅞	23¼	23½—	⅛
3¼	1⅝	Key Co		5	2	1⅞	1⅞	
9	5⅝	KeystInd .30	4	7	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
2	1⅝	KinArk Crp	8	25	1½	1½	1½	
4	1⅞	King Opticl		6	2⅛	2	2⅛	
11	7⅝	KingRd .15e	12	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
8⅝	4⅛	Kingstip .20	4	16	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
41¾	16⅝	Kirbyln .26c	4	43	16⅞	16¼	16½—	¼
5⅝	1⅞	Kit Mfg	35	17	4	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
20½	10½	KnickT .30	8	43	23½	22⅞	23¼+	⅛
3¼	1⅞	Knott Hotel		5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
29⅞	18⅝	Kollmor .50	13	2	27⅝	27⅜	27⅝	
9⅛	7⅛	KuhnStr .10	5	6	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	¼

L

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
4	2½	LSBInd .15t	4	8	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
2¾	1⅝	LTVCorp wt		39	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
4⅝	2⅝	LaBarge .06	5	33	3	3	3	
6⅞	3⅝	LaMaur .20	7	62	4¼	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
9⅝	5⅝	La QuintaM	7	5	7¼	7¼	7¼—	⅛
11¼	7	LafyRad .26	7	45	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
2¾	1⅝	Lake Shore	4	29	2	1⅞	2 +	1-16
2⅞	⅞	Lndmrk Ld		4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
4⅛	3	Laneco .08e	6	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
10⅝	6⅝	LeeRon .28a	7	27	9	8⅞	9 +	⅛
11¼	8¼	LeathCo .36	8	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
17½	15	LeeEntr .44	10	18	16⅛	15⅞	16 —	⅛
5⅝	3	Lee Pharm		2	3½	3½	3½+	⅛
6½	3	Lehigh Pres	5	6	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
14	6¾	LeighPr .60	6	8	11⅝	11⅞	11⅝—	⅛
4	1¼	Leisure Tec		30	2⅛	2¼	2¼	
7⅝	4⅝	LewisBF .24	6	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
10	5⅝	Liberty Fab	4	26	8	7⅞	8 +	⅛
7¼	4	Lighto! .16	8	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
4⅝	2⅞	Lincoln Am	31	28	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
11½	5¾	Lloyds Elec	10	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
3	1⅛	Logistic .08e		14	2¼	2⅛	2¼+	⅛
14	9	LaGenSv .76	6	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
26⅝	19⅞	LouisCo 1.20	5	5	26¼	26⅛	26¼—	⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Lundy Elec	26	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
7¼	1	Lynch Corp		70	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
3¼	1⅛	Lynnwear	4	4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	

M

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
18⅞	11¾	MPBCp .80	5	17	17⅝	16⅞	17⅝+	⅜
3⅞	2⅝	MPO Video		2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
1⅝	⅝	Macrod Ind		4	⅞	11-16	11-16	
4⅝	3	Mamm Mrl		21	3¼	2⅝	3	
4⅝	3¼	ManhLte .24	8	68	4	4	4 —	⅛
5½	4	MansfT .07r	70	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
26⅝	18	MarkCtl .28	6	127	24⅝	22½	24 +	1
10½	5⅞	Marlene Ind	4	7	6½	6½	6½	
8½	4⅝	Marshal Ind	5	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
32¾	21	MartPr .50e	6	26	22¼	21½	21⅝—	⅜
10½	6⅝	Masind .40e	5	37	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛+	⅛
37⅝	23⅝	Masneiln .30	6	7	30⅝	30	30 —	½
12⅞	4⅝	MaterRe .20	18	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝+	⅛
7⅝	4	MaulBro .12	6	24	5½	5	5 —	⅛
1⅝	½	McCrowl n		5	⅝	⅝	⅝+	⅛D
5⅛	3⅝	McCulO .21t	10	143	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
19½	13⅝	McDonh .80	5	6	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝+	⅛
10⅝	6⅞	McIntsh .70	5	9	11⅝	11½	11½—	⅛
4⅝+	2⅞	Medco Jwly	10	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	
4⅝	2⅞	Medco Jwly	10	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
17	7⅝	Megoint .20	5	49	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞+	⅛
16⅝	11½	MEMCo 1	6	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+	⅛
2½	1⅛	Metrocare		5	1	1	1—	⅛
3⅝	1¼	Mich Genl	3	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
14½	11¼	MichSugar 1	3	42	12⅝	12½	12½—	⅛
11½	5½	Micklbry .16	5	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
15⅝	10	MidIG s .24b	6	39	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛+	⅛
6	3⅝	Miller H		1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
20	14	MillerWo .40	7	162	16	14½	15⅝+	1⅛
29⅞	12⅝	MilRoy .20e	10	12	19⅝	18⅞	19½+	⅜
2½	⅝	Mission IT		16	2⅛	2	2 —	⅛
1½	1-32	MissionI wt		8	1-32	1-32	1-32	
32½	17¾	MoPtcR 1.20	7	31	29⅝	29¼	29¼—	½
31	27	Mitchi n	8	83	28	27⅞	27⅞+	⅛
6⅝	3½	MiteCp .16	6	9	5⅝	5½	5½	
22⅜	6⅝	Molycrp wt		42	20¼	19⅝	19⅝—	⅛
13⅝	8⅞	Moog .60	7	3	10	10	10	
7¼	4⅝	MortonS .32	5	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
6⅝	4	MottsSup M	5	1	4¼	4¼	4¼—	⅛
16⅝	14¾	MtVMtl 1.20	11	1	16½	16½	16½+	⅛
8⅝	4½	MovStar .34	6	7	7½	7⅜	7½+	⅛
2⅝	1	Movielab	7	10	1⅝	1½	1⅝+	⅛
8½	3½	MultiAm .20	10	1	5¾	5¾	5¾—	⅛

N

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
7	3⅞	Napco .12e	6	1	5½	5½	5½—	⅛
5⅝	3⅝	NerdaM .20	6	14	4¾	4	4¼+	⅛
7⅝	5⅝	NDistr .14	4	1	6½	6½	6½—	⅛
2⅛	11-16	NatHlth Ent	14	5	1½	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
1	⅝	NatInd wt		5	1	1	1	
12	6	Nat Paragn	5	53	9	8⅝	9 +	⅛
13	7⅞	Nat Patent	61	41	10½	9⅞	9⅞+	⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Nat System	7	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
19⅝	11	NewHo .28	7	20	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
3½	1½	Nelly Don		7	1⅝	1½	1½—	⅛
2⅝	1⅛	NesLM .10e		14	1¼	1¼	1¼	
14	10⅝	NHamp .50e	7	2	11½	11½	11½	
1⅝	½	New Idria	7	15	⅞	⅞	⅞	
26	15⅝	NMex Ariz	79	9	22¼	21⅝	22 +	¼
16⅞	12½	NProc .80e	11	6	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
17⅝	11⅝	NYTimes .60	14	486	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛—	¼
17⅝	11⅝	NYTimes .60	14	496	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
9¼	6⅝	NewbEn .20	4	6	7	7	7 —	⅛
3½	2	Newpark Rs	13	31	2⅛	2	2 —	⅛
16¼	12½	NiagFSv .44	4	4	12½	12½	12½	
5	2⅝	Noel Indust	4	70	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
12⅝	5½	Nolex Cp	56	70	6⅝	6¼	6¼+	⅛
7⅝	2⅝	Nortek .04	6	21	4½	4½	4½—	⅛
13-16	⅜	NoAmMt wt		7	⅜	⅜	⅜—	1-16
12⅞	8	NorAmR .10	8	36	11	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
9¼	4 3-16	NorCdn Oils	14	38	8⅝	7⅞	8⅛+	⅛
51¼	45	NIPS pf 4.25		z40	50	49¼	49¼+	¼
9½	2⅝	Novo Corp		21	3¼	3	3 +	⅛
5⅝	3	Nuclear Dat		15	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
12¾	9⅞	NumacO Gs	20	2	11	11	11 —	⅛
12⅝	9⅝	NumacO Gs	20	2	11	11	11 —	⅛

O

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
21	13½	Offshore Co	4	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
38¼	28¼	OhioB 1.40a	3	19	31¾	30⅞	31¾+	⅞
12¼	8⅞	OhSea y .40	8	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
10¾	4⅝	Oilaind .10e	6	6	7¾	7¾	7¾—	⅛
22½	14¼	OnLine Sys	19	4	18⅝	18¼	18⅝—	⅛
48	33	OOklep Cop		z1450	44⅝	42	44⅝+	4⅞
3¼	1⅝	Originala		6	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
10½	4⅛	OrioleHo .16t		23	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
13¼	7½	OSullvn .50b	5	5	12⅝	12½	12½—	⅛
7⅝	3¼	Outdr Sport	28	10	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
10	6⅝	OverhDr .40	3	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	⅛
+4⅝	2⅝	OzarkA .05e	17	81	4⅝	4½	4⅝+	⅛

P - Q

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
3½	1⅝	P&F Indust		25	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞+	⅛
7-16	3-16	PNBMR wt		3	3-16	3-16	3-16	
18⅝	16¼	PGE6pf 1.50		5	16½	16½	16½—	⅛
16½	14⅝	PGE pf 1.37		5	15	15	15 —	⅛
15½	12¾	PGE5pf 1.25		1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
14	12⅝	PGRd pf1.25		4	13¼	13¼	13¼—	¼
27⅝	26⅛	P 10.18pf2.54		26	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝—	⅛
29¼	26⅝	P 10.46pf2.62		9	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝—	⅛
13⅞	11⅝	PG 4.5pf1.12		1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	¼
29	24⅝	PG 9.4pf2.37		16	26	25	26	
23½	20⅞	PGE8pf 2		40	22⅞	22	22 —	½
25¼	22⅝	PGE 9pf2.25		1	24	24	24 —	⅛
24	21¼	PG 8.1pf2.04		89	22⅝	21¾	21⅝	
26½	23¼	PG 9.2pf2.32		1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝—	¼
13¼	11¼	PG 4.3pf1.09		1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
48	43	PacLt pf4.36		z50	43¾	43¾	43¾—	¼
50	44	PacLt pf4.50		z40	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	
17	14½	PNwTel 1.20	8	2	16½	16⅝	16½	
59	52	PacPLpf 5		z75	58½	57½	58½+	2
33¼	22¾	PallCorp .32	14	23	30	29½	30	
2½	1⅝	Palomr Finl	50	4	2½	2½	2½+	⅛
7⅛	4	Pandl Bradf	5	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
4⅞	3	Pantast .20	7	38	4½	4⅝	4½+	⅛
3⅝	1⅝	ParkEl .10e		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
35¼	22	Parsons .80	7	36	35½	35¼	35¼	
4⅝	2⅝	Pat Fashion	4	4	3⅝	3½	3⅝+	⅛
5	3¼	Patagonia		11	4	4	4	
5½	3¼	Patowcg .65e	6	16	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	
6⅝	2⅞	Pemcor Inc	5	10	6	5⅞	6 +	⅛
2⅝	1½	PennDix wt		28	2	1⅞	1⅞	
9⅞	4⅝	PenEnM .60	8	8	8⅛	8	8 +	⅛
32⅝	19	PenTr 1.20b	6	3	28½	28⅛	28½+	⅜
7	3⅝	PECp .68t	7	28	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
1½	⅝	Pentron Ind	5	15	1⅛	1	1—	⅛
25½	18¼	PepBoys 1b	5	1	19	19	19	
15⅝	11	PepCom .44	4	8	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛—	⅛
6½	4⅝	PerlniCp .30	5	42	6¼	6	6⅛+	⅛
8⅛	3⅝	Pertec Corp	6	39	6	5⅞	6	
8⅝	5⅝	PhilLD .56r	4	8	8⅛	8	8	
4⅝	3¼	Phoenix Stl		41	3⅝	3¼	3¼	
4⅛	2	Piedmont In.	9	8	2½	2⅜	2⅜—	¼
2⅝	11-16	Pioneer Sys		44	2⅛	2	2⅛+	⅛
8⅞	6	PionTex .80	4	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
6¼	3⅝	PitWVa .56a	9	3	6	6	6	
24⅝	14⅝	PitDeM 1.20	6	3	19¾	19⅝	19¾	
42½	31½	Pittway .90	12	38	35⅝	34¾	35 —	⅝
11½	7⅝	Plant Ind		14	9	8⅝	9 +	⅛
25⅞	15⅝	Planirnc .12	14	11	23	22⅞	23 +	⅛
4⅛	2⅝	Plywgem .51t	15	2	4¼	4	4¼	
4½	1⅝	Poloron Pd		16	3⅝	3⅞	3⅝+	⅛
7⅞	5⅛	Polychr .29t	13	10	7⅝	7½	7½+	⅛
8¼	3½	Prairie Oil	13	11	7	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
14½	10	PrattLmb 1	7	6	11⅝	11½	11⅝+	⅛
6	4⅝	PrattRd .30	8	26	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
7⅞	6⅝	PrattR pf.66		1	7½	7½	7½	
26¼	19⅝	PrenHe 1.12	12	122	23⅝	23	23¼+	⅛
4⅛	2⅝	PresRealt B		5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
20⅝	6	Presley Cos	30	67	11⅝	11½	11⅝+	⅛
5⅝	2¼	PrimMt .72t		24	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
10½	8¼	PrpCT 1.16e	8	5	9⅝	9¼	9¼—	⅛
9⅝	8¼	ProvGas .80	12	2	9	8¾	9	
2½	1¼	PrdRIE .14e		32	2	1⅞	2	
5	3⅝	PrudBdg .24	5	12	3¾	3⅝	3¾	
4⅝	2¼	Prud Group		5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
5⅝	2¾	Pulte Hmes	9	26	5¼	5⅛	5¼+	⅛
3	2⅝	PunteGrd 1s	8	21	3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛
7⅝	4⅝	Purepac Lb	10	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛

R

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
8¾	5⅝	RB Ind	7	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
1⅝	1¼	RETInc Fd		40	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
41	35⅝	RET pf 4.38		3	40	40	40	
4⅝	1⅝	RHMed Svc	6	1	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
2½	1⅝	RSC Indust	5	4	1¾	1⅝	1⅝—	¼
9⅝	5	RLC Corp	9	53	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
5⅝	3¼	Racon .20a	5	12	4	3⅞	4	
17⅞	8	BradRa .15e	4	240	8⅝	7⅞	8⅛—	⅛
22¾	13½	Ranchrs Ex	36	59	19⅝	18⅞	18⅞—	⅛
19⅝	12½	RangrO Can	35	12	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
16½	10⅞	Ransbrg .80	6	6	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
4½	2⅞	Rath Pack		25	3⅝	3½	3⅝—	⅛
23	13⅝	RaymPr .40	35	1	21½	21½	21½—	⅛
18	14⅝	RealEsl 1.40	12	7	15⅝	15¼	15¼—	⅛
8	5½	RltIncT .60e	26	3	7⅝	7¼	7⅝+	⅛
16¼	12⅝	RltRet 2.01e	8	3	16¼	16¼	16¼—	⅛
3⅝	2⅝	Redlaw Ent	34	10	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝+	⅛
2¼	1⅛	Reeves Telc		85	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
7	3¾	Refrig Tmp	7	8	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
10⅞	9½	Regal B .40	11	1	9¾	9⅞	9⅞	
1⅞	⅞	RelGrp wt		178	1¼	1	1	
13⅝	11¼	RemAr .80a		7	13¼	13	13¼—	⅛
25¼	18⅝	RepNY .88	5	3	24½	24½	24½	
18⅞	13⅛	ReschCtl .08	18	122	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝+	⅜
4¼	2	Resrtslntl A	6	32	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
2⅝	1	Rest Assoc		3	2	2	2	
2½	⅞	Rex Noreco		6	1⅝	1¼	1¼—	⅛
5¼	2⅝	Riblet Prod	21	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
3¼	1⅝	Richford In		6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
7¾	3⅝	Richton .11e	4	28	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
37¼	26⅝	RioAlgm 1	17	2	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝+	⅛
21⅛	6⅝	RiadonM .80	11	7	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
29⅝	17⅝	Robintech		14	25⅝	25	25	
4⅝	2½	Roblin Ind	3	14	3⅛	3⅛		
10⅞	8⅝	Rockway .88	7	3	10¼	10¼		
4¼	3	Rocor Intl	15	1	3⅛	3⅛		
15⅞	8¼	Rogers Corp		5	12⅞	12⅞		—1
4⅝	3	Ruddick Cp	9	22	4⅝	4⅝		
6⅝	4½	Rudick pf.56		10	6⅝	6⅝		
2⅝	1	Rusco Ind		3	2	2		
10	7¼	Russell Cp.40	4	50	8⅝	7⅝		
10	5⅝	RustCft .40	6	1	8¼	8¼		
25⅝	18⅛	RyanH .40	11	429	18¼	18		—1

S

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
7⅝	5¼	SGLIn .72r	6	4	6⅝	6⅝		
2⅝	1⅛	SGSec .51e		1	1½	1⅝		
16	12⅝	SGSe pf 1.70		16	15½	15¼		
3	1¾	SMD Ind	5	5	2⅝	2⅝		
4⅝	4⅝	SSPInd .24	10	1	4⅝	4⅝		
10	7¼	STPCp .45e	11	79	9⅝	9⅝		
8	3⅝	SafranSy. A	5	7	6⅛	6⅛		
15⅝	8⅝	Salem .89t	4	18	10⅝	10⅝		
19⅝	14⅝	Sambos .32	11	96	16⅝	16⅝		
10	7⅛	SCarlo 1.26e		2	8⅝	8⅛		
10	7⅛	SCarlo 1.26e		2	8⅝	8⅝		
9⅝	8⅝	SDieG pf .88		1	9⅛	9⅛		
28⅝	25	SDgo pf 2.68		8	26⅝	26⅝		
9	3½	SanFr RE		75	8½	8⅛		
¾	¼	SFRE wt		1	¼	¼		
34⅞	30⅝	SanJW 2.60	7	2	33⅝	33⅝		
3⅝	1	Sargent Ind	6	73	2¼	2⅞		
27	21	Sargt pf 2.25		z100	23	22		
18⅝	5⅝	SaundrL .74	7	7	10⅞	10⅞		
9¼	6⅝	Scheb Erl.40	9	7	8⅝	8⅛		
8¼	6⅝	Schenuit .60	5	3	7⅝	7⅝		
6		Schiller Ind	50	26	3	3		
10¾	8	ShoolP .40	7	1	8	8		
8⅞	5¼	Schrader .30	7	18	7	6⅞		
18⅝	10¼	Sci Atlanta	13	20	16⅝	15⅞		
26¾	20⅝	Scopeln .25e	4	2	23⅝	23⅝		
17	10⅝	Scrivner .60	4	5	14½	14½		
9⅝	6⅝	SbdAJMil .40	4	6	7⅝	7⅝		
5½	2⅝	Sealectr Cp	11	2	2⅝	2⅝		
4⅝	2⅞	Sears Ind		2	2⅞	2⅞		
15⅝	5⅝	SeasnAll .26	8	31	14⅝	14⅝		
2	13-16	SecMtg Inv		26	1½	1½		
5-1	3-32	SeaMtln wt		2	⅛	⅛		
2	11-16	Seligm Asso		13	1⅛	1⅛		
33⅝	13½	SeligLtr 1.20	6	9	18¼	18		
6½	3⅝	Servisco .30	9	5	6⅝	6⅝		
4¾	2½	Servo Corp	5	1	3⅝	3⅝		
8⅞	6¼	SetonCo .45	8	4	7⅝	7		
4½	2⅝	ShaerS .15e	5	1	3	3		
14½	13¼	SharonSH 1		8	13⅝	13⅝		
12⅝	7⅝	Shawin .50b	8	13	8	8		
13⅝	4⅞	ShearH .20e	3	29	5¼	5⅛		
4¼	2⅝	Shelter Re		35	2⅞	2⅞		
7⅝	3⅝	ShndCp .24t	5	2	7⅛	7⅛		
33	21⅝	Shnandh Oil	29	25	21½	21½		
15½	10⅝	Sherwd Med	15	58	15⅝	15⅝		
3⅝	1⅝	Shopwell In	31	4	3⅛	3⅛		
15	12½	Showbot .88	5	6	13	13		
8⅝	5⅝	Sierrcin .20	7	4	6⅝	6⅝		
7⅛	5⅝	Sigma .15e	8	2	7⅛	7		
4¾	2⅝	Solitron		19	2⅞	2⅝		
13	6⅝	Sonder Brdc	5	16	10½	10½		
6½	3⅝	Sorg Paper		1	5	5		
20⅝	12⅝	Soundsn .40	8	23	19⅝	18⅝		
7⅝	6⅝	SoestCap .60	12	1	7⅝	7⅝		
12¾	10⅝	SC4.0pf 1.02		3	11⅝	11⅝		
14	11⅝	SC4.3pf 1.08		3	12	12		
7½	15⅝	SC5.8pf 1.45		1	17½	17⅝		
16⅝	14⅝	SC52pf 1.30		21	15½	15⅝		
28	24⅝	SC9.2pf 2.30		1	26¼	26⅝		
26	23⅝	SC8.8pf 2.21		28	25⅝	25⅝		
90	81⅝	SCE pf 7.58		1	85⅝	85⅝		
72½	40⅝	SouRoyl 1.20	17	36	71¼	71⅝		
10⅞	9	Sowest Airl	6	33	18⅛	17⅝		
3⅝	2⅝	SwtGFin .10	5	12	3⅝	3		
6¾	4⅛	Specify Rest	5	1	4⅝	4⅝		
8⅝	5⅝	Spector .18e		22	8⅝	8⅛		
6¼	2⅝	Spectro .12t	5	4	5¼	5¼		
2⅞	1⅝	SpedOP .11t	13	1	2	2		
8½	3¼	Spencer .06e		29	8	8		
9¾	6½	SpencrF .32	3	14	8½	8⅛		
8¼	5½	Statld Lowd		17	6	6		
7¾	4⅝	StdCont .14r	3	5	5⅝	5⅝		
17⅝	13½	StdCoosa .90	7	5	15	14⅝		
14⅛	9	StdMotA .48	7	12	13¼	13⅛		
8⅝	3¼	StdPac Corp	6	47	7¼	7⅛		
27⅝	21⅝	StdShrs .40r	7	2	21¼	25⅝		
13⅞	8⅝	Stange .10	23	26	13⅞	13		
7⅝	5⅝	StanAv .20e		6	7	7		
13⅝	10¼	StarSup .68a	4	1	11⅝	11⅝		
19	15⅛	StarrtHo .30	7	133	15⅞	14⅝		
12⅞	7⅝	Steelmt .23r	5	5	10⅛	10¼		
19¾	12	StepnCh .52	8	2	18½	18½		
2⅝	13-16	Sterl Electr	14	3	1⅝	1⅝		
6⅝	2½	Stevcokoil	7	4	4⅝	4⅝		
10½	7⅝	StrutW .70e	8	12	7⅝	7⅝		
1⅝	⅝	Summit Org	8	19	1	1		
4⅝	3⅝	SunCityI .25	7	4	4¼	4½		
18½	13½	SunElec .48	10	3	17⅝	17⅝		
9⅝	5⅝	Sunair .45e	6	7	7⅝	7⅝		
16⅝	8⅝	Sundanc .30b	6	39	14	13⅝		
11½	8⅝	SupFdSv .32	6	4	10⅝	10⅝		
8	3⅝	Supindl .12b	9	13	6¼	5⅞		
5⅝	2⅝	SupSurg Mf	16	6	4⅞	4⅝		
3⅝	1⅝	Susquhana		4	3⅝	3⅛		
9⅝	6¼	Susquhan pf		4	9⅛	9⅝		
11-16	⅜	SutrMtg wt		10	½	½		
7	4⅛	Synaloy .20	4	9	5¼	5⅛		
36⅝	26	Syntex .50	13	2595	29¼	28⅝		
19⅝	15	SyscoCp .28	6	5	14⅝	14⅝		
10⅝	5⅝	System Eng		67	9¼	9		

T

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
2½	1½	TFICo Inc		7	1⅝	1⅝		
15¼	10⅝	Tandy Brnd	8	11	12¾	12⅝		
3⅝	1⅝	Techcr Tape	4	5	3	2⅞		
5½	3⅝	Techtrl .10e	6	33	4⅛	4		
7	3⅝	TeleCm .07e	5	20	6⅝	6⅝		
14⅞	8⅝	Teleflex .32t	11	1	14⅝	14⅝		
⅝	⅜	TelexCp wt		21	7-16	7-16		
7⅛	2⅝	Tenna Corp	13	227	4⅛	3⅞		
8⅝	4⅝	Tenneco wt		49	7½	7½		
3	1	Tenney Eng	14	10	1⅝	1½		
21½	10½	Teradyn Inc	123	12	19¼	18½		
13⅝	9	TerraC .60a	4	24	9⅝	9½		
5⅝	⅞	TesoroPt wt		79	1⅛	1		
57	53	TxPL pf 4.56		z25	54	54		
5½	2⅝	Texstar .22t	9	79	5	4⅝		
20¼	10⅝	Textron wt		2	20	20		
9	6½	Thriftimt A		18	7⅝	7⅝		
4⅛	2⅝	Tidwell Ind		1	3⅝	3⅝		
11	6⅝	Tiffanyl .20	4	6	7⅛	7		
5⅝	3	Timpte Ind	9	11	5⅝	5½		
18½	11⅝	Tokheim .60	8	6	17½	17¼		
48⅝	43	ToIEd pf4.25		z50	45	44⅝		
8¼	4⅝	TotalPtl NA	10	25	7⅝	7⅝		
3	1 5-16	TotalPtl wt		10	2⅝	2⅝		
16⅝	10⅝	Total pf .70		8	15½	15⅝		
3⅝	1⅝	Town Cntry		1	2⅝	2⅝		
3⅝	1⅝	Trans Lux		7	2⅛	2⅛		
7⅝	3⅝	Trico Ind	7	315	7	5⅝		
4¼	3	TubosM .22e	4	18	3¾	3⅝		
20¾	16⅝	TurnrC 1.44	5	4	18	18		
5⅞	3	TwinFair In	9	6	3⅞	3⅝		

U - V

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
19½	14½	U&I 1.20a	4	1	18	18		
2¼	1⅛	UDS Inc		4	1½	1½		
5⅝	3	UIPCp .16	6	8	3½	3⅝		
3½	1⅝	UNA Corp		17	1⅞	1⅝		
4⅞	2⅛	URSCo .10e	10	7	3¼	3⅛		
6⅝	3⅝	UVInd wt		65	5⅝	5⅝		
6⅞	3⅝	Unimax Grp	12	16	4⅝	4⅝		
5⅞	3⅝	Un Asbestos	15	14	4	4		
1½	7-16	UnBrand wt		3	¾	11-16		
2⅛	1¼	Unit Foods		16	1⅛	1⅛		
1⅝	⅝	UnNat Corp		11	13-16	¾		
7⅞	4	UPiece Dy		1	5⅛	5⅛		
7½	5¼	USBan Trst		6	5⅝	5⅝		
12	8⅝	USFIltr .24	7	63	9⅞	9½		
6⅝	5⅝	UnRltT .75e	11	18	6¼	6		
3-16	1-16	UnRltT wt		21	3-16	⅛		
4⅝	3½	USNat Rsrc	5	3	3⅝	3⅝		
3⅝	1⅝	US Radium	27	3	2⅛	2⅛		
12⅛	7	USRbR .60a	6	1	11½	11⅝		
3	¾	Univ Contnr		6	2⅝	2⅝		
8⅝	4¾	UnivRs .08e	10	15	8⅝	8¼		
10	5⅝	UnvSav .44	6	3	9¾	9⅝		
13⅝	8⅝	Valmac .70	2	2	11½	11½		
5⅝	3⅝	Valspar .24	8	2	4⅝	4⅝		
2⅝	1½	VLDvC .02e		8	2⅛	2⅛		
9¼	5⅝	VanDorn .40	6	9	8	8		
13¼	4⅝	Varo Inc	6	104	11⅝	10⅝		
30¼	14⅞	VermtA .40b	11	32	26⅛	25⅝		
7⅝	2⅝	Vernitron	10	20	5	4⅝		
2⅝	1	Vertipil Inc	19	10	1½	1⅛		
2¼	1⅝	Viking Genl		19	1⅝	1⅝		
4	1⅝	Vikoa Inc	28	5	3⅝	3⅝		
4⅝	2	Vintage Ent		5	3⅝	3⅝		
4⅝	2⅝	Vishay Intrt	6	2	3⅝	3⅝		
12⅝	7⅝	Voplex .68		2	10⅝	10⅝		

W

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
6	2¼	WTC Inc .10	108	15	3⅝	3⅝		
21¼	15⅝	WUllnc .68	7	84	18	17⅝		
8⅝	3⅝	Wabash .10a	6	13	7⅝	7⅝		
9⅝	7⅛	Wacknht .40	6	4	7⅝	7⅝		
4⅝	1⅝	WadelEq .10		7	2⅛	2⅛		
15	8⅝	WagnrEl .48	11	1	14½	14½		
4¼	2¼	Wainoco Oil	8	10	3 7-16	3⅝		
4⅝	2⅝	WallacS .20e	6	29	3⅝	3⅝		
20	10¼	WangLb .10	17	22	16⅝	15⅝		
15⅝	9⅝	WangLB .20	15	4	14¼	14¼		
5¼	2	Wards Co	4	2	3⅝	3⅝		
7⅝	3	WarC pfC.05		19	5⅝	5		
41½	21⅝	WasPstB .50	13	8	39⅝	39⅝		
3¼	1⅝	Weiman Co	22	3	2	2		
6½	3½	WeldTu Am	4	2	7½	7⅝		
11⅝	7⅝	WestChP .40	8	1	9⅝	9⅝		
11⅝	9⅝	Westats Ptl	14	74	9⅝	9⅝		
6⅝	4 15-16	WstDcal .10	9	24	5⅝	5⅝		
9¼	6¼	WstFinl .15e	4	3	7⅝	7⅝		
1½	⅝	WstPacl wt		21	9-16	⅝		
7	4½	Whittaker .40	12	1	6	6		
1¼	⅝	Whittakr wt		4	11-16	11-16		
2	1⅛	Wilcx G		9	1⅝	1⅝		
4⅝	2⅝	WilsonBr .30	6	8	4⅛	4⅛		
3½	1⅝	Wolf HowB		5	2⅛	2⅛		
5¾	3	Wood Ind		1	3¼	3⅝		
11⅝	5½	Worcest Ctl	10	14	6	6		
1½	⅞	Wright Har	9	30	15-16	13-16		
6⅝	3⅝	WyleLab .28	8	16	6⅝	6⅝		
11¼	7	Wynnin .15e	8	22	9⅝	9⅝		
12	9½	WymBn .50a	8	5	11	10⅝		

X - Z

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
20⅝	13	Xonics Inc	21	12	17⅞	17½		
8¾	8	ZeroMfg .28	5	1	8⅝	8⅝		
12	4½	Zimmer .06e	15	5	10¼	10⅝		

Sales figures are unofficial.
Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.
a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.
x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.
cl—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.
vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.
Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

NEW YORK, July 22.—Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:

Commodity and unit	Thurs.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb	*1.00	*.81
Coffee 4 Santos, lb	*1.43¼	*.60
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½, yd.	.30	.29½
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	212	200
Iron 2 Fdry, Phila., ton	210.19	212.92
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt	89-90	56-57
Lead, spot, lb	24½-25	19
Copper elec., lb	74½	60⅞-65
Tin (Straits), lb	4.2548	3.31½
Zinc, E. St. L. basis, lb	37	38½-39
Silver N.Y., oz	4 460	4.790
Gold N.Y. oz	112.00	165.05
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec 31, 1931)	834.1	799.9

* Nominal.

NEW YORK FUTURES

July 22, 1976

SUGAR, NO. 11 (50 tons)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Sep	12.70	12.78	12.55	12.75	12.94
Oct	13.05	13.15	12.86	13.05	13.30
Jan	13.50	13.50	13.50	N13.35	13.65
Mar	13.55	13.57	13.30	13.50	13.75
May	13.55	13.63	13.40	13.63	13.80
Jul	14.56	13.56	13.40	13.65	13.80
Sep	13.54	13.54	13.35	N13.55	N13.69
Oct	13.49	13.54	13.34	13.54	13.67

Sales: 6,240.

WOOL
No trades.

COCOA (30,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jul	86.90	86.90	84.50	85.10S	91.20
Sep	83.70	84.00	81.95	82.70S	88.50
Dec	81.50	81.50	79.80	80.55S	85.70
Mar	78.00	78.10	77.50	77.85S	82.65
May	75.75	75.80	75.40	75.45S	79.85
Jul	73.90	73.90	72.40	72.80S	77.15
Sep	70.75	70.75	69.25	69.70S	74.40

Sales: 1,374.

U.S. Commodity Prices

COPPER (25,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jul	73.50	73.50	73.00	73.00S	73.80
Sep	74.30	74.40	73.30	73.70S	74.60
Dec	75.60	76.20	75.10	75.40S	76.30
Jan	76.40	76.60	75.50	75.90S	76.80
Mar	77.60	77.80	76.80	77.00S	77.90
May	78.60	78.80	78.00	78.00S	78.90
Jul	79.40	79.50	78.60	78.70S	79.60

Sales estimated: 6,524.

POTATOES (50,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Nov	5.26	5.30	5.15	5.29	5.27
Mar	6.40	6.42	6.31	6.42	6.40
Apr	7.35	7.36	7.32	7.36	7.40
May	8.25	8.50	8.20	A8.15	8.31

Sales: 750.

SILVER (5,000 troy oz.)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jul	451.50	451.50	440.00	446.00S	454.30
Aug	445.00	445.00	445.00	446.20S	454.50
Sep	453.00	454.50	440.50	448.60S	457.00
Dec	456.00	459.50	445.50	453.70S	462.00
Jan	459.00	460.00	448.00	455.70S	464.00
Mar	463.50	465.00	452.00	460.20S	468.50
May	467.50	469.50	457.00	464.80S	473.10
Jul	472.50	475.00	462.00	469.40S	477.80
Sep	476.50	476.50	469.00	474.10S	482.60

Sales estimated: 18,990.

ORANGE JUICE (15,000 lbs).

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Sep	53.15	53.50	52.70	B52.65	B52.70
Nov	53.80	53.80	53.65	B53.50	B53.70
Jan	55.00	55.50	54.80	54.95	55.00
Mar	56.50	56.50	56.05	B56.00	B56.10

Sales: 110.

COTTON No. 2 (50,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Oct	78.43	78.43	77.00	78.48	76.43
Dec	76.05	76.05	75.25	B76.05	74.05
Mar	76.35	76.35	75.43	B76.35	74.35
May	76.00	76.00	75.70	B74.00	74.00
Jul	75.00	75.25	74.50	B74.25	73.25
Oct	69.50	70.40	69.50	B70.15	68.60
Dec	65.30	65.99	65.35	65.95	64.95

Sales: 3,250.

GOLD (100 troy oz.)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jul	111.00	111.00	111.00	110.70S	112.50
Aug	111.10	111.60	110.80	111.00S	112.80
Sep	111.80	111.80	111.40	111.50S	113.30
Oct	112.50	112.50	111.80	112.00S	113.80
Dec	113.50	113.70	112.80	113.00S	114.80
Feb	114.70	115.00	114.10	114.10S	116.00
Apr	115.80	116.00	115.40	115.30S	117.20
Jun	117.00	117.30	115.80	116.50S	118.40
Aug	118.50	118.60	118.50	117.70S	119.60
Oct	119.50	120.80	118.10	119.00S	120.90

Sales: 734.
S—Settling.
A—Asked. B—Bid. N—Nominal.

CHICAGO FUTURES

July 22, 1976

WHEAT (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Sep	3.56	3.56	3.41	3.50	3.58½
Dec	3.68	3.69	3.54	3.63	3.72
Mar	3.80½	3.80½	3.67	3.75	3.84
May	3.85½	3.85½	3.72½	3.79½	3.90
Jul	3.92½	3.92½	3.76½	3.82½	3.94

CORN (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Sep	2.89	2.89	2.80¼	2.81½	2.91
Dec	2.80	2.80	2.72¼	2.72¼	2.82½
Mar	2.86	2.87	2.81¼	2.81¼	2.91½
May	2.94	2.94	2.86	2.86	2.96
Jul	2.94	2.94	2.91	2.91	3.01

SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Aug	6.57	6.57	6.42½	6.42½	6.63
Sep	6.63	6.63	6.46	6.46	6.66
Nov	6.70	6.70	6.56	6.56	6.77
Jan	6.75	6.75	6.61¼	6.61¼	6.80½
Mar	6.80	6.80	6.67½	6.67½	6.88
May	6.80	6.80	6.68	6.68	6.88
Jul	6.77	6.77	6.68	6.68	6.89

SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Aug	20.05	20.05	19.25	19.25	20.30
Sep	20.05	20.05	19.30	19.30	20.30
Oct	20.15	20.15	19.47	19.47	20.50
Dec	20.30	20.30	19.67	19.67	20.65
Jan	20.30	20.35	19.68	19.68	20.70
Mar	20.30	20.35	19.70	19.70	20.70
May	20.35	20.35	19.75	19.75	20.75
Jul	20.45	20.45	19.73	19.73	20.70

SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Aug	193.00	193.00	183.70	183.70	194.00
Sep	192.00	192.00	184.00	184.00	194.00
Oct	193.00	193.50	185.20	185.20	195.50
Dec	194.50	194.50	186.30	186.30	196.00
Jan	195.00	195.00	188.50	188.50	198.50
Mar	197.00	197.00	189.50	190.00	199.50
May	198.00	198.00	191.00	191.00	201.50
Jul	200.00	200.00	193.50	193.50	204.00

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jul	—	—	—	451.00	460.00
Aug	454.50	456.00	440.00	452.00	456.50
Sep	453.00	455.00	441.00	451.50	456.00
Oct	453.00	456.00	441.00	452.50	457.50
Dec	455.50	459.00	443.50	454.50	460.60
Feb	459.00	462.00	449.00	458.00	464.00
Apr	463.50	467.00	453.50	462.50	469.00
Jun	468.00	470.50	456.00	466.50	473.50
Aug	473.50	475.50	462.00	471.00	478.00
Oct	477.50	480.00	466.50	476.00	483.00
Dec	482.50	486.00	473.00	481.00	488.00

LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Aug	40.50	40.85	40.20	40.75	40.30
Oct	43.10	43.50	42.77	43.15	43.05
Dec	44.50	44.62	43.80	44.40	44.45
Feb	44.60	44.70	44.10	44.47	44.40
Apr	44.65	44.97	44.45	44.55	44.70
Jun	45.90	46.00	45.50	A45.77	46.00
Aug	45.15	45.50	45.05	A45.40	B45.50

Sales: Aug 4850; Oct 2723; Dec 2574; Feb 237; April 92; June 35; Aug 9.
Open Interest: Aug 12823; Oct 9828; Dec 5985; Feb 3327; April 726; June 318; Aug 54.

LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Aug	44.25	44.40	43.50	44.10	44.30
Oct	40.20	40.20	39.45	39.85	39.97
Dec	40.25	40.30	39.52	39.90	40.10
Feb	39.75	39.90	38.80	39.15	39.67
Apr	38.40	38.40	37.55	37.55	A38.45
Jun	40.60	40.60	40.10	B40.20	41.00
Jul	40.55	40.60	40.15	40.40	A41.00
Aug	39.00	39.20	39.00	A39.05	A39.10

Sales: Aug. 2,387; Oct. 844; Dec. 383; Feb. 135; April 46; June 18; July 11; Aug. 2.
Open interest: July 68; Aug. 3,494; Oct. 2,203; Dec. 1,446; Feb. 711; April 447; June 154; July 119; Aug. 17.

SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Aug	58.30	58.75	57.90	58.50	58.25
Sep	59.95	60.00	59.10	59.25	60.10
Oct	56.65	58.00	56.65	57.50	58.00
Nov	61.10	61.10	59.50	60.50	61.10
Dec	62.00	62.00	60.80	60.90	62.20
Feb	—	—	—	A60.00	N61.50

Sales: Aug. 48; Sept. 333; Oct. 5; Nov. 52; Dec. 200; Feb. 0.
Open interest: July 5; Aug. 269; Sept. 1,528; Oct. 19; Nov. 519; Dec. 74; Feb. 2.

PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jul	66.00	67.60	65.50	67.40	B65.70
Aug	63.30	64.35	62.15	64.00	B63.35
Feb	60.20	60.40	58.75	60.20	60.15
Mar	60.00	60.25	58.70	A60.10	60.20
May	60.10	60.65	59.30	A60.60	B60.55
Jul	60.10	60.80	59.40	B60.80	B60.55
Aug	58.50	58.80	58.50	58.80	58.60

Sales: July 230; Aug. 5,173; Feb. 1,710; March 98; May 27; July 10; Aug. 4.
Open Interest: July 399; Aug. 3,857; Feb. 2,494; March 887; May 374; July 47; Aug. 4.
A—Asked. B—Bid. N—Nominal.

Market Summaries

NYSE Most Actives

July 22, 1976

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Eastman Kodak	230,700	96½	—2⅛
Pan American	202,100	6⅝	Unch.
Dow Chemical Co	150,500	47⅞	+ ⅛
Gen. Foods Corp.	128,800	30⅛	+⅞
White Motor Corp.	119,600	7¼	+ ⅞
Occidental Pete	117,100	18½	Unch.
Florida pwr/Lt Co	114,300	24⅛	— ⅛
American Airlines	99,500	16¼	+ ⅛
Continental Corp.	99,200	47⅞	— ⅞
Continental Oil Co	98,900	37	— ⅜
Arizona Public Svc	96,300	17	+ ⅞
NCR Corp.	96,200	33	— ⅛
Braniff Intl Corp.	94,500	13	— ½
Goodyear Tire/Rub	88,400	22¾	— ½
Natl Semiconductor	88,100	43⅞	+1¾

	Today	Prev. day
Volume (in millions)	15.60	16.35
Advances	675	747
Declines	701	644
Unchanged	4 8	457
Total Issues	1 62	1 4
New 1976 highs	31	46
New 1976 lows	14	11

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind.	989.69	995.99	982.97	991.00	+1.56
20 Trn	226.35	227.96	224.65	226.66	+0.24
15 Util	90.71	91.10	90.27	90.68	—0.10
65 Stk	310.62	312.58	308.53	310.97	+0.33

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	117.18	115.75	116.64	+0.14
60 Utilities	47.99	47.25	47.51	—0.07
Finance	11.86	11.73	11.82	—0.02
Transportation	15.12	14.89	15.02	+0.02
500 Stocks	104.43	103.15	103.93	+0.11

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	55.55	5.42	55.55	+0.05
Industrials	61.91	61.75	61.91	+0.04
Transportation	—	—	42.31	U.C.
Utilities	—	—	36.56	+0.09
Finance	52.88	52.78	52.88	+0.05

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
July 21	127,101	289,266	980
July 20	139,360	305,399	1,613
July 19	140,802	317,146	799
July 16	126,452	274,749	846
July 15	145,430	312,240	1,052

* These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Amer Science/Engr	82,900	13¼	— ⅜
Syntex Corp.	65,300	29	+ ⅜
Ryan Home	49,400	18⅛	+ ⅛
Great Basin Pete	38,200	4¼	Unch.
Champ Home Bldrs	34,800	4⅝	+ ⅛
Gearhart-Owens Inds	34,300	20	— ⅛
Asamera Oil	28,500	10⅝	+ ⅜
Kaiser Industries	23,200	16¼	Unch.
Federal Resources	22,600	5	— ⅛
Dataproducts Corp.	20,700	12⅝	— ⅜

Approx stock sales 1,770,000
Stock sales year ago 2,496,155

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
104.85	104.49	104.57	—0.23

Tokyo Exchange

July 22, 1976

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	317	Matsu E. Wks.	641
Canon	402	Mitsubi Hvy. Ind.	141
Dai Nip. Print.	500	Mitsubi Corp.	436
Fuji Bank	345	Mitsui Co.	437
Fuji Photo	548	Mitsukoshi	453
Hitachi	213	Nippon Elec.	189
Honda Motor	707	Sharp	389
C. Itoh	Unq.	Shiseido	1,070
Japan Air L.	1,840	Sony Corp.	2,870
Kansai El. P.	680	Sumitomo Bk.	343
Kao Soap	615	Taisho Marine	262
Kirin Brewery	374	Takeda Chem.	215
Komatsu	419	Teijin	152
Kubota	336	Tokio Marine	560
Matsu. Ind.	663	Toray	154
		Toyota Motor	835

New Issue — This advertisement appears as a matter of record only — July 15, 1976

KOMATSU LTD.
Tokyo

DM 130 000 000

6% Convertible Debentures of 1976/1991

Offering Price: 100%

DRESDNER BANK AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT
DAIWA SECURITIES CO. LTD.
SWISS BANK CORPORATION (OVERSEAS) LIMITED

NOMURA EUROPE N.V. — MERRILL LYNCH INTERNATIONAL & CO. — J. HENRY SCHRODER WAGG & CO. LIMITED
INDUSTRIEBANK VON JAPAN (DEUTSCHLAND) AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT — SUMITOMO WHITE WELD LIMITED — FUJI KLEINWORT BENSON LIMITED
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND (SECURITIES) LIMITED — WESTDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE

ABD SECURITIES CORPORATION — ALAHLI BANK OF KUWAIT (K.S.C.) — ALGEMENE BANK NEDERLAND N.V.
A. E. AMES & CO. LIMITED — AMSTERDAM-ROTTERDAM BANK N.V. — ARAB FINANCE CORPORATION S.A.L.
JULIUS BAER INTERNATIONAL LIMITED — BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA — BANCA DEL GOTTARDO
BANCA NAZIONALE DEL LAVORO — BANCO DI ROMA — BANK FÜR GEMEINWIRTSCHAFT AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT
BANK GUTZWILLER, KURZ, BUNGENER (OVERSEAS) LIMITED — BANK LEU INTERNATIONAL LTD. — BANK MEES & HOPE N.V.
THE BANK OF TOKYO (HOLLAND) N.V. — BANQUE ARABE ET INTERNATIONALE D'INVESTISSEMENT (B.A.I.I.) — BANQUE BRUXELLES LAMBERT S.A.
BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU COMMERCE EXTÉRIEUR — BANQUE GÉNÉRALE DU LUXEMBOURG S.A. — BANQUE DE L'INDOCHINE ET DE SUEZ
BANQUE INTERNATIONALE À LUXEMBOURG S.A. — BANQUE LAMBERT - LUXEMBOURG S.A. — BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS
BANQUE DE NEUFLIZE, SCHLUMBERGER, MALLET — BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS — BANQUE POPULAIRE SUISSE S.A.
BANQUE ROTHSCHILD — BANQUE DE L'UNION EUROPÉENNE — BANQUE WORMS
BARCLAYS BANK INTERNATIONAL LIMITED — BARING BROTHERS & CO., LIMITED — BAYERISCHE HYPOTHEKEN- UND WECHSEL-BANK
BAYERISCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE — BAYERISCHE VEREINSBANK — JOH. BERENBERG, GOSSLER & CO.
BERLINER BANK AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT — BERLINER HANDELS- UND FRANKFURTER BANK — JAMES CAPEL & CO.
W. I. CARR, SONS & CO. — CAZENOVE & CO. — CITICORP INTERNATIONAL BANK LIMITED
COMMERZBANK AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT — COMPAGNIA FINANZIARIA INTERMOBILIARE S.P.A. — COMPAGNIE LUXEMBOURGEOISE DE BANQUE S.A.
CREDITANSTALT-BANKVEREIN — CRÉDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE — CRÉDIT INDUSTRIEL ET COMMERCIAL
CRÉDIT LYONNAIS — CRÉDIT DU NORD — CREDIT SUISSE WHITE WELD LIMITED
DAI-ICHI KANGYO BANK NEDERLAND N.V. — DAIWA EUROPE (DEUTSCHLAND) G.M.B.H. — DBS - DAIWA SECURITIES INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
DELBRÜCK & CO. — DEN DANSKE BANK AF 1871 AKTIESELSKAB — DEUTSCHE BANK AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT
DEUTSCHE GIROZENTRALE — DEUTSCHE KOMMUNALBANK — — DEUTSCHE LÄNDERBANK AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT — DEWAAY, SEBILLE, SERVAIS, VAN CAMPENHOUT & CIE.
DG BANK DEUTSCHE GENOSSENSCHAFTSBANK — DILLON, READ OVERSEAS CORPORATION — EFFECTENBANK - WARBURG AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT
FIRST BOSTON (EUROPE) LIMITED — ROBERT FLEMING & CO. LIMITED — GIROZENTRALE UND BANK DER ÖSTERREICHISCHEN SPARKASSEN AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT
GOLDMAN SACHS INTERNATIONAL CORP. — GROUPEMENT DES BANQUIERS PRIVÉS GENEVOIS — HAMBROS BANK LIMITED
HANDELSBANK N.W. (OVERSEAS) LIMITED — HARDY-SLOMAN BANK GMBH — HESSISCHE LANDESBANK — GIROZENTRALE —
HILL SAMUEL & CO. LIMITED — ISTITUTO BANCARIO SAN PAOLO DI TORINO — JARDINE FLEMING & COMPANY LIMITED
KIDDER, PEABODY INTERNATIONAL LIMITED — KLEINWORT, BENSON LIMITED — KREDIETBANK N.V.
KREDIETBANK S.A. LUXEMBOURGEOISE — KUHN, LOEB & CO. ASIA — KUWAIT FOREIGN TRADING CONTRACTING & INVESTMENT CO. (S.A.K.)
KUWAIT INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT CO. S.A.K. — KUWAIT INVESTMENT COMPANY (S.A.K.) — LAZARD BROTHERS & CO., LIMITED
LAZARD FRÈRES ET CIE. — LAZARD FRÈRES & CO. — LEHMAN BROTHERS INCORPORATED
MANUFACTURERS HANOVER LIMITED — MERCK, FINCK & CO. — B. METZLER SEEL. SOHN & CO.
MITSUBISHI BANK (EUROPE) S.A. — MORGAN GRENFELL & CO. LIMITED — NEW JAPAN SECURITIES CO. LIMITED
THE NIKKO SECURITIES CO., (EUROPE) LTD. — THE NIPPON KANGYO KAKUMARU SECURITIES CO., LTD. — NORDDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE
ÖSTERREICHISCHE LÄNDERBANK AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT — SAL. OPPENHEIM JR. & CIE. — ORION BANK LIMITED
PIERSON, HELDRING & PIERSON N.V. — PKBANKEN — REUSCHEL & CO.
N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS LIMITED — SALOMON BROTHERS INTERNATIONAL LIMITED — SANWA BANK (UNDERWRITERS) LIMITED
SANYO SECURITIES CO. LIMITED — SCHRÖDER, MÜNCHMEYER, HENGST & CO. — SKANDINAVISKA ENSKILDA BANKEN
SMITH BARNEY, HARRIS UPHAM & CO. INCORPORATED — SOCIETA FINANZIARIA ASSICURATIVA (SOFIAS) RAS GROUP — SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE
SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE DE BANQUE S.A. — STRAUSS, TURNBULL & CO. — SUN HUNG KAI INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
SVENSKA HANDELSBANKEN — TOKAI KYOWA MORGAN GRENFELL LIMITED — TRINKAUS & BURKHARDT
UNION DE BANQUES ARABES ET FRANÇAISES U.B.A.F. — VEREINS- UND WESTBANK AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT — VICKERS, DA COSTA & CO. LTD.
J. VONTOBEL & CO. — WAKO SECURITIES CO. LTD. — M. M. WARBURG - BRINCKMANN, WIRTZ & CO.
S. G. WARBURG & CO. LTD. — WARDLEY LIMITED — WESTFALENBANK AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT
WOOD GUNDY LIMITED — YAMAICHI INTERNATIONAL (EUROPE) LIMITED — YAMATANE SECURITIES CO. LIMITED

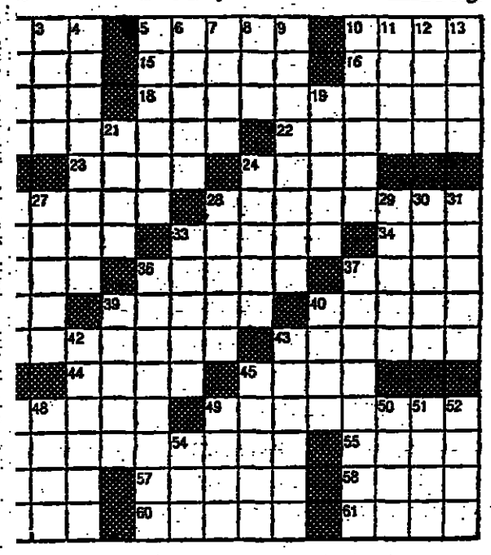
OSSWORD — Edited by Will Weng

ACROSS

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43 Small sea extension
44 Chinese cooking units
45 After L
46 Means of approach
49 Mattress support
53 Preoccupation of Washington
55 In a casual way
56 Caesar's street
57 Lyric Muse
58 Light
59 French cathedral town
60 Fiber shrub
61 Part song

DOWN

1 Laundry
2 From outside
3 Law: Abbr.
4 Acapulco spectacle
5 Reduced
6 Unruly
7 French woodland
8 Ideology
9 Metal pattern
10 Tendons
11 Korbut
12 Unruly
13 Certain votes
19 Actress Massey
21 Relieve
24 Livelihood
25 Wear for Longfellow's skeleton
26 Thaw
27 Corrupt
28 French zoo animal
29 Wild
30 Clear off
31 Joined anew
33 Garden areas
36 Alarm clock, e.g.
37 Enticing
39 Search thoroughly
40 Some stars
42 Haves
43 Heel——
45 *Mind: Prefix*
46 Spartan king
47 Use a certain machine
48 Tied
49 Off the —— (erring)
50 Noble, in Germany
51 Lily
52 Force unit
54 Buchman's org.



ATHER

	C	F	
.....	21	70	Clear
M.....	17	63	Cloudy
.....	—	—	Unavailable
.....	29	84	Clear
.....	33	91	Variable
.....	22	72	Cloudy
.....	19	66	Overcast
.....	18	64	Cloudy
P.....	31	88	Sunny
.....	23	73	Cloudy
A.....	25	77	Clear
EN...	17	63	Cloudy
SOL..	28	82	Clear
.....	15	59	Cloudy
I.....	17	63	Cloudy
.....	22	72	Storm
P.....	15	59	Rain
.....	15	59	Showers
.....	19	66	Overcast
.....	28	82	Clear
S.....	26	79	Clear
.....	28	82	Clear
.....	20	68	Cloudy
ES...	17	63	Cloudy

	C	F	
MADRID.....	25	82	Clear
MILAN.....	17	63	Rain
MONTREAL.....	19	66	Clear
MOSCOW.....	24	75	Variable
MUNICH.....	13	55	Rain
NEW YORK.....	22	72	Cloudy
NICE.....	26	79	Clear
OSLO.....	24	75	Clear
PARIS.....	20	68	Cloudy
PRAGUE.....	18	64	Cloudy
ROME.....	29	84	Cloudy
SOFIA.....	19	66	Storm
STOCKHOLM.....	21	70	Cloudy
TEHRAN.....	32	90	Partly Cloudy
TEL AVIV.....	31	88	Clear
TUNIS.....	30	86	Clear
VIENNA.....	19	66	Rain
WARSAW.....	26	79	Cloudy
WASHINGTON...	26	79	Cloudy
ZURICH.....	13	55	Overcast

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

July 22, 1976

Asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds to International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for lowing marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied HT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (f)—irregularly.

ker Fund	$7.55
press Int'l Fd.	$8.74
ces Fd.	$2.69
US BAER & Co. Ltd.:	
bond	SF807
ar	SF783
ar	SF986
bar	SF913
vest	$14.45
s & Energy Fd.	$13.09
cur. Growth Fd.	$4.87
Japan Fd.	$8.02
TERNATIONAL S.A.:	
al Int'l	$14.89
al Italia S.A.	$8.30
Rentinvest	LF1,131
Opes-Eod	$134.10
Fund	$3.15
d Offshore Fd.	$829.71
Fd. Int. A Certs.	$7.76
Fd. Int. B Certs.	$13.75
Bond Fd. N.V.	$8.81
BSE:	
Suisses	SF255.25
sec	SF537
Fonds-Bonds	SF71
Fonds-Int'l	SF67.75
cle-Valor	SF92.50
	SF669
e-Valor	SF120.25
Fund S.A.	$4.25
od	SF24.45
Fund	SF4.69
und (ex-div.)	$40.11
	$1.13
Fund Int'l	$12.13
Intercontinent	$12.19
Obligations	LF1,023
MENT FRANKFURT:	
mira	DM21.40
Rentenfond	DM71.30
ty Amer. Assets	$18.07
ty Dir. Sys. Tr.	$85.27
ty Int'l Fund	$17.85
ty Pacific Fund	$29.45
ty World Fd.	$12.01
ern's Fd.	$125.25
al Realty Sec.	$13.85
al City Fund	$29.36
Fund S.A.	$53.58
Japan Fund	$28.71
Issue Fr.	SF1,780
Selection Fd.	SF73.75
ia	$10.24
Nations	$3.49
N.Y. (ex-div.)	$0.72
Australia Fd.	Aus.$9.53
UDA; LIMITED:	
Int'l Fund	$12.28
Pac. Fd. Ltd.	$30.54
Dollar Fund	$5.44
n Gr. Fd. Int'l.	$8.13
and Holdgs. NV	$7.365
Robet	$25.47
d S.A.	$5.83
	$9.00
ket Fund	$13.15
Fund (Jersey)	$22.63
urities Fund	$3.43
lantiques	$21.57
lex S.A. Fund	$8.39
ne Int'l Fd. S.A.	$ 7.45
and N.V.	$7.74
rowth Fund	$15.11
lection Fund	$51.72
tefic Fund	$17.05
EMING:	
ie Japan Fund	$45.00
5th East Asia	$12.54
(d) KB Income Fund	LF1,028
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F.	$11.50
(w) Kleinwort Benz. Jap. F.	$20.74
(r) Leverage Cap. Hold.	$29.82
LLOYDS INTERNATIONAL MGT S.A.:	
—+(w) Lexst Multi-way Fd.	SF421.50
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income.	SF949.50
(w) Luxfund	$19.57
(m) Magnum Fund Ltd.	$36.96
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$10.08
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$1.63
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$3.15
(w) N.A.M.F.	$71.10
(w) Nippon Fund	$42.06
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$6.42
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd.	$6.66
(r) Pegasus Intern'l	$5.72
PROPERTY GROWTH OVERS. Ltd.:	
— (w) U.S. Dollar Fund	$1
— (w) Sterling Fund	£1
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund	$22.45
(d) Renta Fund	LF1,891
(d) Rentinvest	LF932
(d) Safe Trust Fund	$10.46
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF61.40
Share Realty N.V.	$18.51
Share International N.V.	$4.68
SEPEO:	
— (w) Sepco (N.A.V.)	$13.02
(w) SMH Special Fund	DM89.30
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:	
— (r) Parfon Sw. R. Est.	SF1,571
— (r) Securswiss	SF957
(d) Soros Fund	$240.88
(w) Star Fund	$4.87
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) America-Valor	SF472.75
— (d) Intervalor	SF98.25
— (d) Japan Portfolio	SF271
— (d) Swissvalor Nes Sec.	SF417.50
— (d) Unit. Bond Select.	SF80.75
— (d) Universal Fund	SF95.97
(w) Talena Global Fund	39.00
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea)	$26.93
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. N.V.	$36.92
(w) Transpacific Fund	$20.54
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:	
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh.	SF38.50
— (d) Bond Invest	SF70.25
— (d) Convert-Invest	SF75
— (d) Eurit. Europe Sh.	SF111.50
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh.	SF94
— (d) Globinvest	SF66.50
— (d) Pacific Invest.	SF89
— (d) Rometac-Invest	SF462.50
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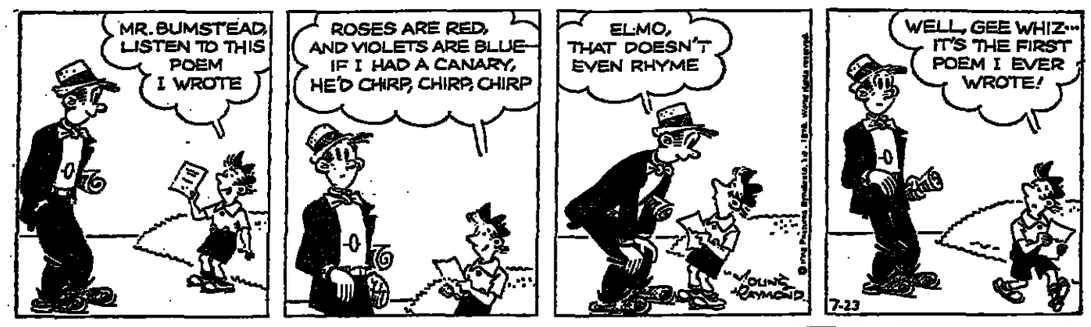
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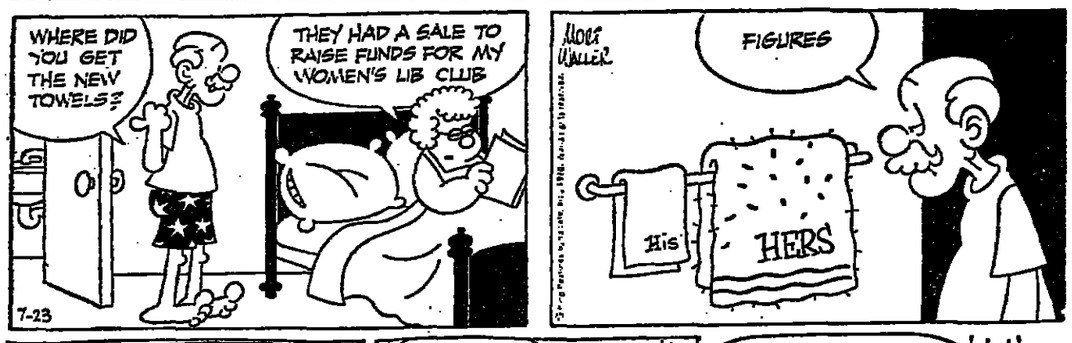
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TO "_____"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: AGONY GAUZE POROUS SINGLE

Answer: Bacon's frequent breakfast companion—EGGS

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

A FEAST OF SNAKES

By Harry Crews. Atheneum. 177 pp. $7.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

YOU expect extremes of violence and grotesqueness in the fiction of Harry Crews, and in his latest novel, "A Feast of Snakes," you surely get them. Just to sample some of what happens during the Annual Rattlesnake Roundup in the rural redneck town of Mystic, Ga.: rats get fed to rattlesnakes; wives get beaten by husbands; a bulldog is nearly worn to death on a treadmill training device and then is killed by its opponent in a grisly pit fight: the local sheriff, who has already lost a leg from stepping on a pungee stake in Vietnam, gets his sexual organ severed by a demented black woman he has forced to sleep with him; a woman commits suicide by putting her head in a plastic bag and knotting her husband's only tie around her neck: her daughter spends her days and nights lying in bed watching television, even when only the test pattern is showing, stopping only long enough to occasionally rub feces in her hair. All in 177 mean, angry pages, and I'm leaving out a lot.

Yes, you expect such extremes in the fiction of Harry Crews, but what comes as a surprise is the gratuitousness of it all in "A Feast of Snakes"—the sense you get that Mr. Crew is piling it on for the sake of shocking us. And the predictability of the violence—that is something new also. For instance, the climax of Mystic's Annual Rattlesnake Roundup is traditionally a snake hunt in which the contestants toss their catches into a pit in the center of a trailer park. And you just know, given the explosive natures of Mr. Crew's leading characters—especially Joe Lon Mackey, the former high school football star who finds himself over the hill at the age of 21—how the story is going to end up.

Sure enough, on the day of the snake hunt Joe Lon finally goes berserk and begins shooting people down at random with his shotgun. "And a whole wall of men and women, their mouths open, teeth bared, moved with a single raging voice upon Joe Lon. He never dropped his gun. He simply held it and watched as their hands came upon him and he was raised high in the air. The gun went into the snakepit with him. He fell into the boiling snakes, went under and came up, like a swimmer breaking water. For the briefest instant, he gained his feet. Snakes hung from his face." "A Feast of Snakes," get it?

Harry Crews has committed to paper many fairly extreme atrocities in the course of his seven previous novels—for instance the ax murder perpetrated by the legless Marvin Molar at the end of "The Gypsy's Curse," or the idiot drowned in his waterbed in "The Hawk Is Dying," or the attempt by a junk dealer's son literally to devour an automobile in "Car." But, to Mr. Crews's credit as an artist, his most bizarre conceptions have usually seemed surprising yet plausible—surprising simply because one hadn't expected them; plausible because, come to think of it, they are perfectly consistent with the behavior of the characters who committed them. In other words, Mr. Crews has taken some startling risks in his fiction, but he has succeeded more often than not because he writes with supreme confidence in the logic of his misshapen imaginative world.

What then has gone awry in "A Feast of Snakes" that all the atrocities should seem neither plausible nor surprising? The trouble, I think, lies in Joe Lon Mackey, Mr. Crews's protagonist, who for all his rage and frustration over the hopelessness of his life is simply too normal for the grotesque landscape that surrounds him. Instead of symbolizing human rage to an absurd degree—in the way that the automobile eater of "Car" parodied pointless ambition, or that legless Marvin Molar mocked the handicapped—Joe Lon is really an average man with a reasonably familiar problem. "He did not know what love was. And he did not know what good it was. But he knew he carried it around with him, a scabrous spot of rot, of contagion, for which there was no cure." Despite the hyped-up language with which it is described, it is not a problem monstrous enough, at least on a symbolic level, to deserve such a horrifying resolution.

"A Feast of Snakes" is probably not as precipitous a descent from Mr. Crews's previous work as it seems; when you take the sort of risks that he does, you are bound to fall farther when you miss. Still, toward the end of the novel, when one comes across a particularly excessive description of the slaughter of an anaconda by children, one can't help noting the sentence, "There was an enormous amount of guts and blood and it didn't smell good at all." That, I'm afraid, describes this novel perfectly.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

Sharps & Flats

Michael Lang (producer of Woodstock) is venturing into Europe, July 24 and 25. A jazz-rock festival to be held at Le Castellet (near Marseilles) on the Paul Ricard automobile circuit. Featured will be: Roberta Flack, Joe Cocker, Ramsey Lewis, McCoy Tyner, Passport, Shakti, John McLaughlin, Tony Williams, Al Jarreau, Jean-Luc Ponty and Larry Coryel. There will be free camping, inexpensive meals, doctors and nurses on duty around the clock and plenty of sanitation facilities.

* * *

PARIS—The Caveau de la Montagne is offering a full program this week with guitarist Jimmy Gourley and bassist Henri Tixier on one floor and Daphane Hellman's Angels on another

* * *

BERGERAC (France)—Jerome Van Jones will be one of the featured attractions at the festival in this town near Bordeaux on July 23.

* * *

CARPENTRAS (France)—The Golden Gate Quartet will give concerts on July 23 and 24 in the Théâtre de Plein Air de la Cathédrale St. Siffrin. Carpentras is near Avignon.

* * *

LONDON—The Dizzy Gillespie quartet comes into Ronnie Scott's for three weeks on July 26, replacing George Melly. Weather report, Billy Cobham, the George Duke Band and Shakti featuring John McLaughlin will be at the Hammersmith Odeon July 27-29, with shows starting at 7 p.m. each night.

* * *

BRACKNELL, BERKS (England)—A jazz festival in South Hill Park will feature Mike Osborne on July 24 and Johnny Griffin, Humphrey Lyttelton and Stan Tracey on July 25.

* * *

CARDIFF—Status Quo, Strawbs, Curved Air, Budgie and Hawkwind will be at Cardiff Castle on July 24 in an all-day concert from 2 till 10 p.m.

—FRANK VAN BRAKLE.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

S	N	A	M	■	L	A	T	E	N	A	B	L	E
L	A	M	E	■	E	R	A	T	O	■	V	A	I	N
A	M	A	D	■	W	I	T	C	H	B	A	L	L	S
V	E	N	I	V	I	D	I	■	I	O	L	I	T	E
■	■	U	T	E	S	■	O	T	T	O	■	■	■	■
G	R	E	A	T	■	S	H	R	■	E	N	U	R	E
R	A	N	T	■	D	O	O	D	A	D	■	N	E	D
O	I	S	E	■	A	U	R	A	L	■	A	C	C	A
A	S	I	■	S	T	R	A	I	T	■	C	L	A	M
T	E	S	T	E	■	E	E	N	■	S	C	U	P	S
■	■	■	H	E	R	O	■	D	A	U	B	■	■	■
A	R	S	E	N	E	■	E	M	I	G	R	A	N	T
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S	E	R	S	■	W	E	E	N	Y	■	Y	E	N	S

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

If there were a Richter scale of shocks at the bridge table, the opening bid by South on the diagramed deal would have struck West with a force right at the top of the scale.

It happens to few people in a bridge lifetime that they hold a hand worth a game-forcing opening and hear an opponent get in ahead of them with a similar action. The shocked West player was about to open with a strong two-bid in diamonds when he heard South do likewise in hearts.

Although the South and West hands were not over-burdened with high-card points, they would both pass any rational test for a forcing opening. Both players needed very little help to make a slam, let alone a game. Both were able to bid their two-suiters in a natural order, and received minor contributions from their partners. North showed a diamond stopper by bidding three no-trump, and East supported spades at the five-level.

West should no doubt have persevered in one of his suits, willing to accept a small loss to avoid the risk of a large one. In six diamonds doubled, he would have failed by one trick, losing 100 points. In six spades doubled, he would probably have broken even, going down one with 100 honors in exchange. However, inspired defense by North would have netted the defense an extra trick, and a net score of 300 points: an opening lead of a low diamond for South to ruff, or the lead of the club queen followed by the same ruff.

However, West decided to pass six clubs. On any routine lead, the slam would have sailed home, and the lead of the diamond ace would have presented declarer with an overtrick. But West had a defensive plan in mind when he passed six clubs. He led the spade ten, and his partner knew what to do when he won with the queen. The only reason West could have for underleading an ace was that he wanted a ruff. So East returned a heart and that was down one.

NORTH
♠ 953
♡ 76
◇ K102
♣ Q9863

WEST	EAST (D)
♠ AKJ104	♠ Q862
♡ —	♡ Q983
◇ AQJ8764	◇ 953
♣ 10	♣ 54

SOUTH
♠ 7
♡ AKJ10542
◇ —
♣ AKJ72

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

East	South	West	North
Pass	2 ♡	3 ◇	3 N.T.
Pass	4 ♣	4 ♠	5 ♣
5 ♠	6 ♣	Pass	Pass
Pass			

West led the spade ten.

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Reds Don't Need Power for Mets

CINCINNATI, July 22 (NYT).—The Big Red Machine was programed for mostly singles and stolen bases last night, but it didn't need more as Fred Norman's four-hit pitching stopped the New York Mets, 4-0.

The Norman conquest took just 2 hours 16 minutes. The first seven innings passed almost quickly as the Mets could garner but one hit, a two-out triple by John Milner in the fourth. A left-hander who excels here in Riverfront Stadium, Norman gained his sixth victory at home for an 8-2 won-lost mark this season and 30-7 for his career here.

Jon Matlack, his mound adversary, was almost as effective. The Mets' left-hander's downfall came not so much on the hits he allowed—seven over six and two third innings—but on two wild pitches and five stolen bases. Matlack lost for the fourth time against 10 victories.

Pepe Mangual a new Met acquired in Tuesday night's trade with the Montreal Expos for Del Unser, started in center field and led off at bat. He had stolen a base 18 times this season but couldn't get an opportunity to steal until he singled in the ninth. By then the Mets were four runs behind and couldn't take chances.

Ken Griffey, the Reds' right fielder, who had missed a shoestring catch on Milner's drive, began the running game on Matlack in the fourth by singling and stealing second. Joe Morgan rapped a single to right, scoring Griffey.

Giants 2, Cubs 1

At San Francisco, Bobby Murcer drove in the tying run with a bunt double and Chris Speier knocked in the winner with a sacrifice fly in the ninth inning to give the Giants a 2-1 triumph over Chicago. In the ninth the Giants opened with singles by Marty Perez and Gary Matthews. Murcer bunted through the hole at shortstop as the Cubs' infield was moving and ended up at second with Perez scoring.

Phillies 5, Padres 1

At San Diego, Jim Kaat, with ninth-inning help from reliever Gene Garber, posted his 10th victory and Tommy Hutton hit his first homer of the year, a three-run shot, to lead Philadelphia to a 5-1 victory over the Padres.

Dodgers 7, Cardinals 6

At Los Angeles, Ted Sizemore's pinch-hit single scored Bill Russell from second with one out in the 10th inning to give the Dodgers a 7-6 victory over St. Louis. Russell got aboard on Ted Simmons's two-base throwing error to lead off the 10th and ex-Cardinal Sizemore, pinch-hitting for winning relief pitcher Charlie Hough, singled to left off loser Al Hrabosky.

Pirates 5, Astros 1
Pirates 4, Astros 1

At Pittsburgh, Larry Demery pitched a two-hitter for 8 2/3 innings and Dave Giusti finished up to give the Pirates a 4-1 victory and a sweep of Houston in a doubleheader. In the opener, Bill Robinson's two-run homer highlighted a 5-1 victory.

Demery, in only his fourth start of the season, had a no-hitter until he yielded a single to José Cruz with two out in the seventh. Demery, who was tagged for a run in the ninth before Giusti took over, walked three and struck out three in gaining his sixth victory against three losses.

Al Oliver drove in Frank Taveras and Robinson knocked in Rennie Stennett for single runs in the first and third innings, and Richie Hebner scored the Pirates' third run in the fourth on a wild pitch. Richie Zisk homered in the eighth for the Pirates' final run.

Expos 4, Braves 3

At Montreal, newly-acquired Del Unser scored the winning run on Larry Parrish's infield out in the seventh inning to give the Expos a 4-3 triumph over Atlanta as reliever Dale Murray notched his first victory after eight losses. With the score tied 3-3 and one out, Unser, who was traded to Montreal by the New York Mets Tuesday, walked and Mike Jorgensen singled. Reliever Bruce Dal Canton was replaced by Mike Marshall who walked Andre Thornton to load the bases. Unser scored what proved to be the winning run when Parrish hit a ground ball to shortstop.

White Sox 4, Tigers 1
White Sox 3, Tigers 0

At Chicago, Bart Johnson tossed a six-hitter in the nightcap after rookie Chris Knapp hurled a four-hitter in the opener for his first major league victory as the White Sox scored a 4-1, 3-0 doubleheader sweep of Detroit. The Chicago runs in the nightcap came in the fourth inning when Jorge Orta opened with a single, stole second and scored on Bill Stein's single. Kevin Bell singled to move Stein to third and both runners scored on Bucky Dent's triple.

Transitions

SAN FRANCISCO—Waived Jim Sadecki, linebacker; Bill Larson and Matt Means, tight ends; John Saunders, safety; Bill Graham, quarterback; Ted Roberson, wide receiver, and Charlie Lee, kicker. Acquired Mark Driscoll, quarterback, who had been released on waivers by Dallas.

TAMPA BAY—Waived Steve Bauer, punter, and Bob Burns, running back. Signed Ira Gordon, offensive guard.

HOCKEY

CLEVELAND—Signed Bjorn Johansson, defenseman from Sweden, and Mike Fidler, of Boston University.

In the opener, Lamar Johnson batted in two runs with a sacrifice fly and a single and Brian Downing and Ralph Garr drove in one run.

Orta's 17-game hitting streak, the longest for the White Sox in nine years, ended in the first game but he hit safely in the nightcap.

Yankees 10, A's 1

At New York, Thurman Munson had four hits, scored three times and knocked in five runs to help Jim (Catfish) Hunter to his 12th victory and spark the Yankees to a 10-1 rout of Oakland. Munson's single in the first inning scored Mickey Rivers from second base to tie the game 1-1. Munson came around to score on a double by designated-hitter Carlos May to give the Yankees a 2-1 lead. New York scored in the second when Sandy Alomar singled with two out, stole second and scored on Jim Mason's single.

Orioles 6, Rangers 4

At Arlington, Texas, Paul Blair drilled a 12th-inning two-run homer to give Baltimore a 6-4 victory over the Rangers for its ninth win in its last 11 games. Blair's homer, his second of the year, came off reliever Joe Hoerner after Bobby Grich had walked and made a winner out of reliever Tippy Martinez.

Twins 5, Red Sox 1

At Bloomington, Minn., Dave Goltz, who has been troubled by a sore arm the past month, won his first game since June 17 when he teamed with relievers Tom Burgmeier and Bill Campbell to pitch the Twins to a 5-1 triumph over Boston. Bobby Randall doubled in two runs and Rod Carew knocked in another with a sacrifice fly to give Minnesota a 3-1 lead after three innings.

Indians 6, Angels 2

At Cleveland, Charlie Spikes drove in three runs with two singles and Rick Waits scattered seven hits to pace the Indians to a 6-2 victory over Nolan Ryan and California. With two out in the fourth, Boog Powell walked, took third on Buddy Bell's double and both runners scored on Spikes's line single to left. Rico Carty doubled home the fourth Cleveland run in the fifth and Spikes singled home a run in the eighth as Ryan, who used 100 pitches in going six innings, fell to 7-12.

Brewers 5, Royals 0

At Kansas City, Milwaukee took advantage of six Kansas City errors and Bill Travers, with relief help from Ray Sadecki and Danny Frisella, beat the Royals, 5-0. Kansas City committed four errors in the first four innings as Milwaukee scored three unearned runs to take a 3-0 lead.

Runner's Boycott of Nation Fai

'We were out in sympathy wi our black brothers in Africa ar I can see that, but the thing I ca accept is that I am getting old every day.'

MONTREAL, July 22 (AP).—Sprinter James Gilkes, whose nation, Guyana, pulled out of the Olympics in a political dispute that has rocked the Games, asked the International Olympic Committee yesterday for permission to compete without representing a country. But his request was turned down.

An IOC statement said that after studying the problem "from an ethical, human and legal point of view, the IOC can unfortunately only give a negative reply since his entry in the competitions was withdrawn by the [Guyanese] National Olympic Committee with those of the whole team.

"Such a case is not provided in the IOC rules, but will be studied for the future," the statement concluded.

The sprinter, 23, who was entered in the 100 and 200-meter dashes, became the first athlete to crack the solid barrier thrown up by black and Arab nations protesting New Zealand's sports ties with apartheid South Africa.

Gilkes's attempt to become the first man without a country in Olympics history was the first act of defiance against the boycott.

"I am in excellent shape and I want to compete," said Gilkes. "I came here to run and that's what I am asking to do."

In his letter to IOC president Lord Killanin, Gilkes said:

"This letter is to request permission to compete in the 21st Olympic Games under the insignia of the IOC or any other designation that you would deem appropriate. I came to Montreal to represent my country, Guyana, which has since withdrawn from the Games.

"My decision to seek permission to compete is based on personal principles."

Gilkes, a marketing major at the University of Southern California, was expected to be a factor in both short races before his country pulled out of the Games. He has run 100 meters in 10.0 seconds and the 200 in 20.0. He also ran a wind-aided 19.9 in winning the 1974 national collegiate championship.

His decision to ask to compete was delayed for two days because he was concerned about reprisals against his family in Guyana—his grandmother, mother and two sisters.

"I tried to call the government many times," he said, "but I couldn't get through. They kept saying, 'Call back, call back,' so I gave up and wrote the letter."

The IOC received Gilkes's letter late yesterday afternoon, after he had attempted to meet with IOC officials and was unable to do so. The letter was written at IOC headquarters the Queen Elizabeth Hot

Most of Gilkes's team left for home after Guyan nounced it was leaving M Gilkes stayed behind and out Whitey Taylor, co his Maccabi Union Track of Los Angeles.

"James is in great shap more than that he feels at the boycott for personal sons," said Taylor.

"I talked with our co mission," said Gilkes, "I said we were out in sym with our black brothe Africa, and I can see the the thing I can't accept i I am getting older ever

"I missed the '72 Ol because of the same Guyana would not compe cause Rhodesia was n Games. When they were t out, I was told it was t to reach the village in t in time.

"If I miss these Gam the same reason, I will when the 1980 Olympi held, and it's hard to sprinter when you're tha

A Separation of Sports and Governmen

AUCKLAND, New Zealand, July 22 (NYT).—When New Zealand's National party government was elected last year in a landslide, an important plank in the party's platform was a pledge of no government interference in sports. Thus, although the New Zealand government condemns apartheid in South Africa and bans racial discrimination in its own multi-racial country, a New Zealand rugby union team was permitted to carry out a three-month tour of South Africa that had been arranged two years ago.

It is this tour, still in progress, that has spurred approximately 27 African nations to withdraw from the Olympics in Montreal in protest of New Zealand's participation. But a public opinion poll of New Zealanders in June showed 61 per cent of those polled in favor of the rugby tour, 22 per cent opposed and 17 per cent undecided.

New Zealand itself is a multi-racial society that includes whites and the brown-skinned Maoris, a native race of Polynesians closely related to the peoples of the Pacific islands. Racial discrimination in New Zealand is banned by law and the races intermarry freely.

The Labor party has attacked the National party government for its nonintervention stance on sports, arguing that a refusal to intervene in the rugby tour has subjected New Zealand to ostracism in international affairs. The current government insists that New Zealanders are solidly behind its sports policy.

New Zealanders who support sports contact with South Africa maintain that multi-racial teams from New Zealand visiting South Africa do more to break down apartheid than do boycotts. The New Zealand rugby team now in South Africa includes one Pacific islander and some Maoris.

The visiting team has competed against a black South African squad and against a racially mixed team. Ironically, the New Zealand team is called All-Blacks, a nickname derived from its black uniforms.

There is, however, an a protest movement in New against sports contact wit Africa. The New Zealand ment and some sports maintain that much of t can criticism of New Ze fomented by material sup the Africans by these N land protest organization

The African boycott Olympics was hailed by Richards, president of Racial Tours organizatio Newnham, president of t zens Association for Equality, sent a telegram port to the African which withdrew from th pies. Several church grou also voiced strong criti New Zealand's laissez-fai on sports contacts.

Many newspaper editor condemned African pre blackmail and have contr way African sportsmen h compelled to withdraw behest of their governm the freedom of New sportsmen to compete political dictation. Some insist that New Zealand's has been misrepresented that more should have b to correct distortions and phasize New Zealand's o to apartheid. Several criticized the governm being unduly rigid in its of the situation.

Ashe Is Defeated In Straight Sets

WASHINGTON, July 22 (Reuters).—Unseeded Dick Crealy of Australia stunned No. 3 seeded Arthur Ashe, 6-2, 6-3 yesterday to highlight upset-filled play in the $125,000 Washington Star international tennis championships.

Crealy, 6 feet 5, completely dominated Ashe. After a 2-2 tie in the first set, Crealy won seven straight games to win the set and take a 4-0 lead in the second.

Six seeded players were eliminated yesterday including No. 4 seeded Harold Solomon and No. 7 seeded Roscoe Tanner.

Australia Bars 'Taiwan'

CANBERRA, Australia, July 22 (AP).—The government has barred three Taiwanese skiers from representing their country in international races in Australia. Immigration department officials said the skiers couldn't compete in races in the Australian Alps in August if they purported to represent China, the Republic of China or Taiwan. Officials said visas would be issued by Australian immigration officers in Hong Kong only if the skiers agreed to compete as individuals.

Urtain Beats Cane

BILBAO, Spain, July 22 (AP).—Saturnino José Manuel Urtain Ibar, a former European champion, outpointed Italy's Dante Cane in an 12-round elimination bout for the European heavyweight boxing title here last night. Comaneci's routines either by coincidence or design.

Track Expels S. Afr

MONTREAL, July 22 (Reuters).—South Africa was expelled today from the International Amateur Athletic Federation for practicing racial discrimination in athletics.

Delegates at the IAAF congress here voted 227-145 in favor of the expulsion resolution, which had been presented by the Soviet Union, Senegal and Sudan.

The decision means that South Africa will be unable to take part in track and field events of any sort against foreign rivals. For the past six years it has been subject to a partial ban which limited it to overseas tours by individual competitors.

Before the secret vote was taken, delegates from Africa, Asia, Latin America and Eastern Europe told the meeting that expulsion was the only way to force an increase in "real integration" in South African sports.

The lone speaker to support continued South African membership was British delegate Harold Abrahams, who said considerable progress had been made in opening South African track and field events to all races. Isolation of South Africa would c courage this trend, Al argued.

A resolution to expel S from the federation was to be taken later at the

Both South Africa and R are excluded from the Games because of their ments' racial policies.

South Africa remains a of 10 of 21 internationa federations.

Resolutions for South expulsion had been prese past federation congress were defeated.

Major League Stan

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct
New York	57	32	.64
Baltimore	45	44	.50
Cleveland	43	44	.49
Boston	42	47	.47
Detroit	41	48	.47
Milwaukee	37	49	.43

Western Division

	W	L	Pct
Kansas City	56	35	.61
Oakland	48	45	.51
Texas	45	44	.51
Chicago	42	46	.46
Minnesota	42	48	.46
California	39	56	.41

(Thursday's game not incl

Wednesday's Results

Chicago 4, Detroit 1 (1st).
Chicago 3, Detroit 0 (2d).
Cleveland 6, California 2.
New York 10, Oakland 1.
Milwaukee 5, Kansas City 0
Minnesota 5, Boston 1.
Baltimore 6, Texas 4.

Thursday's Games

Oakland 6, New York 5.
Detroit at Chicago, 2, n.
California at Cleveland, n.
Milwaukee at Kansas City.
Boston at Minnesota, n.
Baltimore at Texas, n.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct
Philadelphia	60	38	.612
Pittsburgh	51	39	.567
New York	49	45	.521
St. Louis	49	50	.495
Chicago	37	54	.407
Montreal	28	57	.329

Western Division

	W	L	Pct
Cincinnati	58	33	.638
Los Angeles	52	41	.559
Houston	46	48	.489
San Diego	46	48	.489
Atlanta	42	50	.457
San Francisco	40	55	.421

Wednesday's Results

Los Angeles 7, St. Louis 6.
Philadelphia 5, San Diego 1.
San Francisco 2, Chicago 1.
Pittsburgh 5, Houston 1 (1st
Pittsburgh 4, Houston 1 (2d
Montreal 4, Atlanta 3.
Cincinnati 4, New York 3.

Thursday's Games

Pittsburgh at Philadelphia, n
Atlanta at Montreal, n.
Chicago at St. Louis, n.
San Diego at Los Angeles, n
(Only games scheduled)

Wednesday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

St. Louis ... 200 002 100 0—6 7 1
Los Angeles . 301 011 000 1—7 13 1
Denny, Curtis (4), Solomon (5), Wallace (6), Greif (7), Hrabosky (8) and Ferguson; Sutton, Wall (7), Hough (9) and Yeager. W—Hough (8-4). L—Hrabosky (5-6). HR—R. Smith (12th, 13th), Lopes (2d).

Philadelphia ... 203 000 000—5 11 1
San Diego ..... 100 000 000—1 7 0
Kaat, Garber (5) and Boone, Oates (3); Freisleben, Reynolds (4), Tomlin (5), Johnson (7), Metzger (9) and Kendall. W—Kaat (10-4). L—Freisleben (6-7). HR—Hutton (1st).

Chicago ..... 000 000 001—1 3 0
San Francisco . 000 000 002—2 7 0
Renko, Sutter (8), Knowles (9), Coleman (9) and Swisher; Montefusco (8-8) and Rader. L—Sutter (1-2). HR—Wallis (1st).

(First Game)

Houston ..... 010 000 000—1 9 1
Pittsburgh ..... 000 201 20x—5 9 0
Dierker, Sambito (7), Niekro (8) and Jutze; Reuss (10-5) and Sanguillen. L—Dierker (8-8). HR—Robinson (18th).

(Second Game)

Houston ..... 000 000 001—1 2 0
Pittsburgh ..... 101 100 01x—4 9 1
Andujar, Niekro (4) and Herrmann; Demery, Giusti (9) and Dyer. W—Demery (5-3). L—Andujar (6-6). HR—Zisk (13th).

New York ..... 000 000 000—0 4 3
Cincinnati ..... 000 111 01x—4 10 0
Matlack, Apodaca (8), Sanders (8) and Grote; Norman (8-2) and Bench. L—Matlack (10-4).

Atlanta ..... 001 002 000—3 10 0
Montreal ..... 000 003 10x—4 8 0
Bushrow, Dal Canton (9), Marshall (7) and Pocoroba; Stanhouse, Murray (7) and Foote. W—Murray (1-8). L—Dal Canton (3-2).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

(First Game)

Detroit ..... 100 000 000—1 6 1
Chicago ..... 101 110 00x—4 11 1
Ruhle, Laxton (6) and Kimm; Knapp (3-1) and Downing. L—Ruhle (5-7).

(Second Game)

Detroit ..... 000 000 000—0 6 1
Chicago ..... 000 300 03x—3 6 0
Lemanczyk (1-2) and Freehan; R. Johnson (9-8) and Kealan.

Boston ..... 010 000 000—1 2 0
Minnesota ..... 003 020 00x—5 9 1
Wise, Pole (4), Lee (5), House (7) and Fisk; Goltz, Burgmeier (8), Campbell (8) and Wynegar. W—Goltz (3-3). L—Wise (7-8).

California ..... 002 000 000—2 7 2
Cleveland ..... 001 210 02x—6 9 1
Ryan, Verhoeven (7), Scott (8) and Humphrey; Waits (4-4) and Ashby, Posse (3). L—Ryan (7-13).

Oakland ..... 100 000 000— 1 9 3
New York ..... 210 040 21x—10 15 1
Norris, Linblad (5), Todd (7) and Tenace, Newman (8); Hunter (12-8) and Munson. L—Norris (3-3). HR—Munson (9th).

Milwaukee ..... 110 102 000—3 9 0
Kansas City ... 000 000 000—0 4 6
Travers, Sadecki (7), Frisella (7) and Rasmyer; Pizzmorris (11-6) and Wathan. L—Travers (8-8).

Baltimore . 200 000 200 002—6 11 0
Texas ..... 002 001 100 000—4 9 3
Pagan, Martinez (7), Holdsworth (12) and Dempsey, Duncan (11); Bibleven, Foucault (11), Hoerner (11) Terpko (12) and Fahey, Sundberg (11). W—Martinez (3-0). L—Hoerner (0-3). HR—Jackson (14th), Blair (6th).

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هكذا من الأصل

S. Men Still Perfect Swimmers
hile E. German Streak Is Broken

Frank Litsky

AL, July 22 (NYT).— can men continued to from the rest of the lympic swimming yes- y swept the medals in r butterfly with Matt Bottom and Gary they won the 800- style relay in record- time for the seventh ited States gold medal s in the Olympic pool. ular domination of mpetition by the East uffered a rude inter- e East Germans pla- so in the 100-meter for their fifth victory als. The tables were the 200-meter breast- n the Russians swept medals, winning in e, and relegated the ans to fourth, fifth

t dramatic race was 100-meter butterfly three Americans were year-old University of ophomore, Bottom, a Southern California senior, and Hall, 24, a third-year student at the University of Cincinnati medical school.

Hall was a silver medalist in the 1968 Olympics in Mexico City and the 1972 Olympics in Munich. He came out of retirement to try to win a gold medal, saying, "If I didnt think I could win, I wouldn't be here." He almost won.

Hall and Vogel led for most of the two lengths of the Olympic 50-meter pool. Bottom, as usual, lagged until the end. Had the race been 90 meters, Hall might have won. Had it been 110 meters, Bottom might have won. But Hall faded slightly and Bottom could not get up quite quickly enough. Vogel held up and won in 54.35 seconds, a foot ahead of Bottom 54.50 and two feet ahead of Hall (54.65).

Vogel was easy to spot in the water because he shaved his head in the afternoon.

"It helps me go faster," he said. "I've done it before and it helps. I guess everything helps. This all feels fantastic."

It was a tender moment for Hall, who has had a week of tender moments. Last Saturday, he carried the American flag during the opening ceremonies ("I had goose bumps from my forehead to my toes," he said). He will retire after the Olympics. Was all the training and the leave of absence from medical school worthwhile?

"It was worth it a million times," he said. "It was a great honor to be in my third Olympics. When I saw we had made a sweep I almost came to tears. This is the greatest team I have ever seen. I've never seen a race where three guys were pulling for each other like we were."

After the medal presentation, Hall walked to the stands to his wife and 21-month-old son Gary jr. He kissed his wife and picked up his son, held him up like a trophy and put him down. Then father and son hand in hand walked the length of the pool. Hall picked up his warmup suit and threw it over his arm. Then they walked off together, Gary Hall jr. with one hand in his dad's and a finger from the other hand in his mouth.

The race had an unusual distinction. It was the first men's race here in which the world record survived. The mark is 54.27 seconds set by Mark Spitz in the 1972 Olympics and it is the oldest in the book, male or female.

The world record took a day-long beating in the men's 800-meter freestyle relay. In the morning trials the United States team set a record of 7 minutes 30.33 seconds. The team was Mike Bruner, Doug Northway, Tim Shaw and Bruce Furniss, and it was unusual because two of its members were substitutes.

Northway won a bronze medal in the 1972 Olympics and Shaw won the 1975 Sullivan Award as America's outstanding athlete. Yet they swam in the trials only to provide a rest for John Naber and Jim Montgomery, two regulars on the relay team.

The varsity swim in the evening final was won by 10 meters and lowered the nine-hour world record to 7:23:22. Bruner led off in 1:52:35, followed by Furniss in 1:49:56, Naber in 1:51:20 and Montgomery in 1:50.11.

The order in which they swam was surprising because Furniss, as a world-record holder and newly crowned Olympic champion at 200 meters, had been expected to swim either the first or last leg. Dr. Jim Counsilman, who coached the American men, said the four swimmers decided on the order. He said they picked Bruner to lead off because, to paraphrase him slightly, "Bruner goofs off when he's in front."

There are still six men's events left, and when coach Counsilman was asked about an unprecedented sweep, he said, "It's not going to be easy."

Bruner said: "I predicted we would win all of the golds. It's still holding true. We're hanging in there."

The women's 200-meter breaststroke final provided the upset of Olympic swimming. The East Germans had the world-record holder in Larla Linke and had hoped for a sweep. Instead, the Russians did the sweeping with 16-year-old Marina Koshevaya winning in 2:33:35, a world record. Second was Marina Iurchenia and third Liubov Russanova.

No American women qualified for the breaststroke final. The American women were also shut out in the 100-meter backstroke final, in which the East Germans lived up to their expectations. They took the gold medal with Ulrike Richter, 17, and the silver with Brigit Treiber, 16. Richter's time of 1:01:83 set an Olympic record, but fell short by three-tenths of a second for the world record. Third was Canadian Nancy Garapick.



Associated Press.

ON HER THRONE—Romania's Nadia Comaneci performs on the balance beam, where she received a perfect mark...



United Press International.

... and struts on the mat as she moves on her way to winning a gold medal for the all-around competition.

merican Subs Set Relay Mark

AL, July 22 (Reuters). world records toppled swimming today as States won a men's er medley relay pre- at in 3 minutes 47.28 East Germany's Han- took a women's 100- stroke heat in 1:11.11. relay victory by a econd-string squad— Chris Woo, Joe Bot- ck Babashoff—erased us world record of by an American team Stamm, Tom Bruce, and Jerry Heidenreich Munich Olympics.

surpassed the world 1.93 set by her team- la Nitschke, in the n championships last schke was the second r for tonight's semi- a time of 1:13.36, fol- bin Corsiglia of Can- bov Rusanova of the n in a tie for third

ted States also had me in the other men's which heats were held ng, the 400-meter free- n Goodell opened his second gold medal by 3:55.24, an Olympic short of his world 3.08. Goodell, 17, won a gold in the 1,500-meter freestyle Tuesday night.

Enith Brigitha of the Netherlands led the qualifiers in the women's 200-meter freestyle with 2:01.54, an Olympic record but off the world record of 1:59.78 held by Kornelia Ender of East Germany. Shirley Babashoff (3:01.64) of the United States, who was second to Australia's Shane Gould in this even at the 1972 Olympics, was second today and Ender (2:02.50) was third.

The finals of the men's 4-by-100 medley relay, the 400-meter freestyle and the women's 200-meter freestyle are set for tonight, along with the women's 100 butterfly.

In this morning's U.S. victory in the men's medley relay, Rocca swam the backstoke leg in 57.94 seconds, Woo the breaststroke in 1:04.46, Bottom the butterfly in 54.27 seconds, and Babashoff the freestyle in 50.61 seconds for the final 3:47.28.

The Canadian team of Steve Pickell, Graham Smith, Bruce Robertson and Gary MacDonald was second in 3:50.61 and the West German team of Klaus Steinbach, Peter Lang, Michael Kraus and Dirk Braunleder third in 3:51.57.

Perfect Time to Gain Revenge

MONTREAL, July 22 (AP).— Davey Armstrong's memory and Howard Davis' poise helped them score U.S. boxing victories at the Olympic Games last night.

"Every night I thought about him. I even dreamed about him," said Armstrong after his unanimous decision in the 125-pound division against Anatoly Volkov of the Soviet Union. Volkov had knocked down Armstrong with a right hand and stopped him in the second round earlier this year before 26,000 people in Moscow.

"I thought about him all the time. Today I did it."

Davey did it with such a superb performance that the crowd at the Maurice Richard Arena strongly appreciated the show. The 20-year-old, who fought as a 106-pounder in the 1972 Olympics, moved from side to side, snapping jabs, firing right leads and working to the body in final round.

The crowd also was with Davis, whose mother died six days ago, at the start of his 132-pound bout against Yuko Segawa of Japan. But by the end of the fight the fans were booing Davis, a 1974 125-pound world champion whose game is the slick move, the feint, the sharp jab, the quick right. And they booed when Davis was announced as a unanimous decision winner.

Russian Faces Still Turning Red

From Wire Dispatches

MONTREAL, July 22.—The Soviet Union, barely recuperating from the humiliation of having one of its fencers expelled from the Olympics for cheating, met with further embarrassments today.

The Russians were accused of "unsportsmanlike" conduct for trying to pull out of the water polo tournament, and of "hanky panky" in trying to help the chances of their divers.

Pleading that several of their athletes were sick or injured, the defending world and Olympic water polo champions said that they could not compete this morning against Cuba and forfeited the game. A Russian spokesman said the team would play its next game.

Their medal chances in the event evaporated yesterday when they failed to qualify for the final series—and they hinted then they wanted to withdraw.

The Soviet team doctor sent a letter to Dr. Harold Henning, the American president of the International Swimming Federation, certifying that five athletes were unable to compete.

The federation issued a statement saying Dr. Henning had described the Russian move to pull out as "most unsportsmanlike, especially as the Soviet Union is hosting the next Olympic Games in 1980."

In another accusation, Tom Gompf, manager of the U.S. Olympic diving team, accused Soviet officials of contacting him in what he called an attempt to fix the Olympics Springboard diving events.

Gompf said that a deal was suggested to him in which the Russians would have got voting support for their women's springboard diver, Irina Kalinina, in exchange for a promise to have Russian judges back Phil Boggs of the United States in the men's event. The competition ends tonight.

Gompf said the Russians knew that the proposal, made to him at a diving competition in Minsk this March, was turned down because he did not react to it and he never brought up the subject again in contacts with the Russians.

Kalinina, an outstanding diver performing below her best, finished seventh Tuesday in the women's final behind the American gold medalist Jenny Chandler. Boggs is leading in the men's competition.

"It was the first time anything has ever been proposed to me like this," Gompf said in a long discussion of the politics surrounding the judging of diving. "In very clear, slow tones while the cognac was going around, someone who I won't name said what a shame it would be if such a good diver as Kalinina was ruined in the Olympics by the old fogeys the International Diving Commission puts on the panels.

"In the same breath, they said what a shame it would be for Boggs to have that happen to him, too. Then they said, 'Tom, we're very concerned about the wrong people getting the medals. There wasn't really much more to add.

"I was going to be a judge again. I was the American judge at the Munich Olympics and I roomed with one of their top diving people there. They obviously had the impression I could put the deal together on the American side."

"The fact is," he said, "the Russian judges can be the biggest cheaters in the world. You feel sorry for them, though, because they're under orders. The last guy who screwed up was sent to Cuba for four years. Another guy who voted a bit out of line was downgraded in their program. When I was in Munich and rooming with the Russian, five guys would come knock on the door every morning and take him off for an analysis of the competition and what I believe was a briefing on how to vote."

Gompf, a bronze medalist in the 1964 Olympic Games, talked about judging while a pattern was emerging yesterday in which the Soviet judge, Anatoliy Lariushkin, consistently downgraded the three U.S. springboard men, while the American judge, Wirt Norris, was doing the same with the Russians.



AP.

Olga Korbut reacts to losing.

U.S. Again Has Tough Game; Russia Winner in Basketball

By Kenneth Denlinger

MONTREAL, July 22 (WP).— The United States and Soviet Union basketball teams took another step toward each other last night, the Americans after their second tougher-than-expected test against an emerging international power.

Yugoslavia can play. It led the foul-troubled Americans by four points at the half last night before Adrian Dantley and Scott May led a blitz that provided a 112-93 victory.

With their third victory—and with another by forfeit over Egypt coming Thursday—the Americans are assured a spot in the semi-final round that begins next week. The U.S. plays Czechoslovakia in its final first-round game.

The Russians also advanced into the semifinals last night with an easier-than-expected victory over Canada, 108-85.

The Russian team knocked Canada out of the ranks of the undefeated and preserved its own unblemished record. Center Vladimir Tkachenko scored 22 points as all 12 Soviet players got on the score sheet.

The U.S.-Yugoslavia game was not so lopsided. The Americans were down to their fourth center—Kenny Carr—with four minutes left in the first half as British and Brazilian officials whistled nearly everything beyond heavy breathing.

"I thought we'd be down to Phil Ford at center by the time it all ended," coach Dean Smith joked later. "Seriously, one of the things I was worried about here was our flexibility, whether we could adjust. Tonight we showed we could."

"They (the officials) were changing our style of play," said Mitch Kupchak. "We knew there'd be inconsistent officiating here, but tonight seemed more inconsistent than we could imagine. Of course, I'm speaking as a player."

Indeed, in the first half, Kupchak and Carr had three fouls each and Phil Hubbard and Tom Lagarde had four each. Only Lagarde fouled out.

The Yugoslavs combined remarkable outside shooting with the American fouls for their four-point half-time lead. Then Kupchak, Dantley and Quinn Buckner each hit baskets to open the second half and Americans never were headed.

Dantley led all scorers with 27 points and May had 24 as the Americans scored their 65th Olympic basketball victory in 66 games. They learn something about international play each time out.

"You could tell the Yugoslavs had played a long time," said May. "They knew all the tricks. They'd trip you, hold you, stuff like that. But we've worked too hard to let a team like Yugoslavia blow us out."

The Americans finally adjusted to the officials and the Yugoslavs finally missed from long range during the second half. And the whistles were blowing for the United States in the final 20 minutes so often, in fact, that Yugoslavia had three more fouls at the end.

Soviet Gymnast Ousts Japanese

MONTREAL, July 22 (Reuters). —Russian Nikolai Andrianov, the European champion, dethroned Japan's Sawao Kato, the 1968 and 1972 Olympic gold medallist, to win the combined exercises gymnastics title in superb style here last night.

The Russian, 24, was consistent over the six apparatus, moving with grace on the floor and firmness on the rings. Kato, 29, was second—one point behind Andrianov with 115.650—and another Japanese, Mitsuo Tsukahara, got the bronze medal with a total of 115.575.

Poland Wins in Volleyball

MONTREAL, July 22 (AP).— Poland, defending world champion, lost the first two sets but rallied to defeat Cuba in their Group A Olympic volleyball match yesterday, 13-15, 10-15, 15-6, 15-9, 20-18. The victory put Poland's record at 3-0 in the five-team group.

Gold for Young Fencer, Straight Shooter

Fencing

Fabio Dal Zotto of Italy, 19, defeated Alexandr Romankov of the Soviet Union in the men's foil event to become the youngest fencing gold medallist in Olympic history. The student from Venice won a fight-off with the Russian, who is a former world champion.

Bernard Talvard of France won the bronze medal.

Dal Zotto was 19 last Saturday, the day of the opening ceremony. He was tied Romankov, four victories each, but defeated the Russian, 5-1, in the fight-off.

Shooting

When American Lanny Bassham stepped up to the winner's dais to receive a gold medal, he beckoned fellow-American Margaret Murdock to join him on the stand. She did.

The two shooters finished with identical scores in the three-position rifle competition and Bassham was finally named the winner after the official scoreboard had given Murdock a one-point lead. The officials decided to re-examine the targets, for reasons which they did not explain, and 3 1/2 hours after the last shot was fired they added one point to Bassham's score.

To resolve the tie, officials gave victory to the competitor with the best final-round score. Bassham had 98 out of 100 with his last 10 shots and Murdock 96.

"This is arbitrary rubbish about ties," Bassham said after the official verdict. "There should be two Olympic champions this time."

The silver medallist was West German Werner Selbold.

Weightlifting

Zbigniew Kaczmarek of Poland celebrated his 30th birthday by taking the gold medal in the lightweight class, with a total of 307 1/2 kilograms (676 1/2 pounds). Kaczmarek turned on a great display after a bad start in the snatch when he failed with his first attempt of 130 kilograms. He soon recovered to succeed the next time, then went on to 135. In the jerk he lifted 170. Russian Pyotr Koral won the silver medal and France's Daniel Senet the bronze.

France Strong In Soccer Event With 4-1 Victory

SHERBROOKE, Canada, July 22 (UPI).—France's soccer amateurs scored their second 4-1 victory in three days yesterday against Guatemala, and lead the group B Olympic soccer tournament.

Michel Platini scored two goals in a game of relentless French pressure against Guatamala.

Monday France beat Mexico, 4-1, and tomorrow plays the last of the preliminaries—against Israel, which yesterday drew 2-2 with Mexico.

Summaries of Olympic Games

SWIMMING
...ic Record (OR)
...a Record (WR)
...mpic Record (TOE)

...0-METER BUTTERFLY
...EMI-FINALS
...— 1. W. Bogiioli, U.S., Wright, U.S., 1:01.89; ...stova, U.S.S.R., 1:02.40; Canada, 1:02.90; 5. S. 1:02.91. HEAT TWO— E. Germany, 1:01.03 Pollack, E. Germany, Quirk, Canada, 1:01.54; E. Germany, 1:01.93; na, U.S., 1:02.23. QUALIFINAL—1, Ender, 2, Pol- 4. Bogiioli, 5. Wright, 6. noimoana, 8. Shetofas-

...ER BUTTERFLY FINAL ...el, U.S., 54.35; 2. Joe 54.50; 3. Gary Hall, Roger Pyttel, E. Ger- ... Roland Matthes, E. 06.6; Clay Evans, Canada, ...i Hara, Japan, 56.34; Australia, 56.57.

...METER BACKSTROKE FINAL
...hter, E. Germany, 1:- Brigit Treiber, E. Ger- ... Nancy Garapick, Ca- Wendy Hogg, Canada, ... Gibson, Canada, 1:08.- Stavko, U.S.S.R., 1:05.- lic, E. Germany, 1:05.- Edelijn, Netherlands,

...ETER BREASTSTROKE FINAL
...hevaia, U.S.S.R., 2:33.- R); 2. Marina Iurche- 36.08; 3. Liubov Russ- 2:38.32; 4. Hannelore ...any, 2:36.49; 5. Karin ...any, 2:36.97; 6. Carola ...many, 2:38.27; 7. Mar- ...ritain, 2:38.37; 8. De- ...itain, 2:39.01.

...METER FREESTYLE ...AY FINAL
... Brunet, Bruce Fur- ...r, Jim Montgomery, ...id OR); 2. U.S.S.R., ...in, 7:32.11; 4. W. Ger- ... E. Germany, 7:36.02; 7:42.56; 7. Sweden, 7:- 7:42.39.

...METER FREESTYLE ...EATS
... qualify for final ... C. Hembel, E. Ger- ...y; 2. L. Tsareva, U.S.- J. Weber, W. Ger- S. Gray, Australia, ...lakul, Thailand, 2:12.- ...L G. Amundrud, Ca- D. Clarke, Canada, ...bova, U.S.S.R., 2:09.- ...ere, Sweden, 2:09.51; ...o Rico, 2:19.93. HEAT ...asova, U.S.S.R., 2:03.- , New Zealand, 2:03.- E. Germany, 2:06.13; W. Germany, 2:06.70; ...y, Germany, 2:14.66. ...R Brigitha, Nether- ...ds; 2. J. Hooker, U.S., ...hard, Belgium, 2:- ...ey, Australia, 2:08.60; Swed., 2:09.85. HEAT ...ashoff, U.S., 2:01.56; ...herlands, 2:03.01; 3. ...a, 2:05.28; 4. G. Ber- ...74; 5. S. Edmondson, HEAT SIX — 1. K. ...any, 2:03.50; 2. J. ...03.94; 3. I. Ran- ...01; 4. M. Ford, Aus- S. Barnard, Britain. ...IERS FOR FINAL—I. ...ashoff, 3. Ender, 4. 6. Vlasova, 7 Hooker.

MEN'S 4 x 100-METER MEDLEY RELAY
Fastest eight qualify
HEAT ONE—1. Canada (S. Pickell, G. Smith, B. Robertson, G. MacDonald), 3:50.61; 2. Britain, 3:52.35; 3. Australia, 3:53.98; 4. Puerto Rico, 3:58.62; 5. Sweden, 3:58.83; 6. Mexico, 4:02.89. HEAT TWO—1. U.S. (P. Rocca, C. Woo, J. Bottom, J. Babashoff), 3:47.28 (WR and OR); 2. W. Germany, 3:51.57; 3. U.S.S.R., 3:53.64; 4. Japan, 3:56.18; 5. Italy, 3:57.30; 6. Spain, 3:58.22; 7. Venezuela, 4:05.07; 8. Portugal, 4:20.84. QUALIFIERS FOR FINAL — 1. U.S., 2. Canada, 3. W. Germany, 4. Britain, 5. U.S.S.R., 6. Australia, 7. Japan, 8. Italy.

MEN'S 400-METER FREESTYLE HEATS
Fastest eight to final
HEAT ONE—1. P. Andraca, France, 4:00.3; 2. B. Naylor, New Zealand, 4:00.3; 3. R. Strohbach, E. Germany, 4:02.2; 4. S. Wenz, W. Germany, 4:06.2; 5. K. Williamson, Ireland, 4:09.5; HEAT TWO—1. D. G. Madruga, Brazil, 3:59.8 (OE); 2. P. Priske, E. Germany, 4:04.6; 3. T. Alexander, Canada, 4:05.6; 4. B. Johnsson, Sweden, 4:07.2; 5. B. Petric, Yugoslavia, 4:07.5; HEAT THREE—1. V. Raskatov, U.S.S.R., 3:57.5 (OR); 2. Sawchuk, Canada, 4:02.1; 3. I. Kocska, Hungary, 4:03.7; 4. P. Petterson, Sweden, 4:04.1; 5. G. Windeatt, Australia, 4:04.3; HEAT FOUR—1. S. Holland, Australia, 3:58.3; 2. S. Badger, Canada, 4:00.1; 3. H. Eisarman, Netherlands, 4:02.1; 4. V. Sabikov, U.S.S.R., 4:02.7; 5. G. Karpenzis, Greece, 4:13.4; HEAT FIVE—1. V. Mikheev, U.S.S.R., 4:00.2; 2. C. Converse, U.S., 4:00.6; 3. A. Mastatchey, Britain, 4:02.0; 4. W. Lampe, W. Germany, 4:03.0; 5. A. Borgstroem, Norway, 4:05.4. HEAT SIX—1. T. Shaw, U.S., 3:56.4 (OR); 2. Z. Wladar, Hungary, 4:00.5; 3. G. Downie, Britain, 4:01.0; 4. Ongaro, Sweden, 4:04.8; 5. J. Van Steenberge, Belgium, 4:08.2. HEAT SEVEN—1. B. Goodell, U.S., 3:55.2 (OR); 2. S. Nagy, Hungary, 4:00.0; 3. M. Metzker, Australia, 4:00.8; 4. R. Van Der Kuil, Netherlands, 4:03.1; 5. D. Lopez-Zubero, Spain, 4:03.7; QUALIFIERS FOR FINAL—1. Goodell; 2. Shaw; 3. Rastatov; 4. Holland; 5. Madruga; 6. Nagy; 7. Badger; 8. Mikheev.

WOMEN'S 100-METER BREASTSTROKE HEATS
Fastest 16 to semi-final
HEAT ONE—1. M. Koshevaia, U.S.S.R., 1:14.64; 2. Desuzini, France, 1:15.78; 3. D. Rehak, W. Germany, 1:15.95; 4. A. Roos, Sweden, 1:16.61; 5. B. Camunas, Mexico, 1:20.46. HEAT TWO—1. R. Corsiglia, Canada, 1:14.14; 2. G. Askamp, W. Germany, 1:14.31; 3. A. Skolarczyk, Poland, 1:17.16; 3. J. Fredriksson, Sweden, 1:17.16; 5. K. Inaba, Japan, 1:17.20. HEAT THREE—1. L. Russanova, U.S.S.R., 1:14.14; 2. L. Borsholt, Canada, 1:15.05; 3. K. Linke, E. Germany, 1:15.96; 4. K. Delcuran, Denmark, 1:16.86; 5. V. Brisy, Belgium, 1:19.56. HEAT FOUR—1. M. Iurchenia, U.S.S.R., 1:14.81; 2. L. Stering, U.S., 1:15.41; 3. I. Corniani, Italy, 1:17.21; 4. M. Morey, U.S., 1:17.20; 5. R. Burnham, Britain, HEAT FIVE—1. H. Anke, E. Germany, 1:11.11 (WR and OR); 2. M. Kelly, Britain, 1:14.32; 3. J. Baker, Canada, 1:15.55; 4. T. Haynoks, Japan, 1:16.31; 5. R. Laravie, U.S., 1:16.76. HEAT SIX—1. C. Nitschke, E. Germany, 1:13.36; 2. W. Maszereeuw, Netherlands, 1:14.83; 3. C. Jarvis, Britain, 1:14.94; 4. S. Nielsson, Den., 1:15.43; 5. M. Van Der Linden, Netherlands, 1:16.76. QUALIFIERS—1. Anke, 2. Nitschke, 3. Corsiglia and Russanova, 5. Kelly, 6. Askamp, 7. Koshevaia, 8. Iurchenia and Maszereeuw, 10. Jarvis, 11. Borsholt, 12. Linke, 13. Stering, 14. Nielsson, 15. Baker, 16. Desuzini.

DIVING
MEN'S
SPRINGBOARD DIVING
Eight qualifiers
after 11 preliminary dives
1. P. Boggs, U.S., 621.81; 2. E. Cragg, U.S., 582.69; 3. F. Hoffmann, E. Germany, 573.00; 4. K. Dibiasi, Italy, 572.52; 5. A. Kosenkov, U.S.S.R., 567.52; 6. C. Giron, Mexico, 547.14; 7. F. Cagnotto, Italy, 542.31; 8. G. Louganis, U.S., 530.85.

GYMNASTICS
WOMEN'S COMBINED EXERCISES
INDIVIDUAL FINAL
1. Nadia Comaneci, Romania, 79.275; 2. Nelli Kim, U.S.S.R., 78.675; 3. Ludmila Tourischeva, U.S.S.R., 78.625; 4. Teodora Ungureanu, Romania, 78.375; 5. Olga Korbut, U.S.S.R., 78.025; 6. Gitta Escher, E. Germany, 77.750; 7. Maria Egervari, Hungary, 77.325; 8. Marion Kische, E. Germany, 76.950; 9. Kerstin Gerschau, E. Germany, 76.800; 10. Anna Pohludkova, Czechoslovakia, 76.775.

MEN'S COMBINED EXERCISES
INDIVIDUAL FINAL
1. Nikolai Andrianov, U.S.S.R., 116.650; 2. Sawao Kato, Japan, 115.650; 3. Mitsuo Tsukahara, Japan, 115.575; 4. Alexandr Ditiatin, U.S.S.R., 115.525; 5. Hiroshi Kajiyama, Japan, 115.425; 6. Andrzej Szajna, Poland, 114.825; 7. Michael Nikolay, E. Germany, 113.600; 8. Imre Molnar, Hungary, 113.575; 9. Zoltan Magyar, Hungary, 113.425; 10. Bernd Jager, E. Germany, 113.325.

SHOOTING
SMALL-BORE RIFLE
THREE POSITIONS
FINAL
1, Lanny Bassham, U.S., 1162; 2. M. Murdock, U.S., 1162; 3. Werner Seibold, W. Germany, 1160; 4. Srecko Pejovic, Yugoslavia, 1156; 5. Sven Johansson, Sweden, 1152; 6. Ho Jun Li, North Korea, 1152; 7. Zdravko Milatinovic, Yugoslavia, 1152; 8. Alexandr Mitrofanov, U.S.S.R., 1151; 9. Bernd Hartstein, E. Germany, 1150; 10. Gottfried Kustermann, W. Germany, 1150.

BOXING
Second series
FEATHERWEIGHT
Weller, W. Germany, d. Thomas, France; Olochina, Romania, d. Ouna, Kenya (default); Nowakowski, E. Germany, d. Mares, Philippines; Ghaedi-Bardeh, Iran, d. Sichula, Zambia (default); Huard, Canada, d. Koual, Algeria (default); Kosedowski, Poland, d. Bbosa, Uganda (default); Elatic, Yugoslavia, d. Younes, Egypt (default); Paredes, Mexico, d. Alves, Brazil; Odaciri, Japan, d. Otgonbaiar, Mongolia (ko); Robinson, Jamaica, d. Magagula, Swaziland (default); Choi, S. Korea, d. Boonjuang, Thailand; Badari, Hungary, d. Asefa, Ethiopia (default); Armstrong, U.S., d. Volkov, U.S.S.R.; Pacheco, Venezuela, d. Calderon, Puerto Rico; Herrera, Cuba, d. Rai, India (ko); de La Cruz, Dominican Republic, d. Pechev, Bulgaria.

LIGHTWEIGHT
Calzadilla, Venezuela, d. Gonzalez, Nicaragua; Asprilla, Colombia, d. Degefu, Ethiopia (default); Davis, U.S., d. Segawa, Japan; Tzvetko, Bulgaria, d. Altankhuiag, Mongolia; Bahmani, Iran, d. Blagely, Libya (default); Gajda, Poland, d. Denny, Guyana (default); Lundby, Sweden, d. Chitsanga, Zambia (default); Cutov, Romania, d. Milter, Britain; Botos, Hungary, d. Seryonjo, Uganda (default); Agrimanakis, Greece, d. Jlassi, Tunisia (default); Solomin, U.S.S.R., d. Palm, Denmark; Valiente, Cuba, d. Rubio, Spain; Jendy, Haiti, d. Oleme, Cameroons (default); Rusevski, Yugoslavia, d. Andino, Puerto Rico.

LIGHT WELTERWEIGHT
Preliminary Bouts
O. Cutov, Romania, d. Jean Ruiz, France.
A. Aldama, Cuba, d. S. Burcu, Turkey; J. Sanchez, Dominican Republic, d. M. Harris, Guyana (default); J. Nagy, Hungary, d. O. Nwakpa, Nigeria, default; C. Clarke, Canada, d. L. Friman, Finland.
S. Harahap, Indonesia, d. M. Tahiru, Ghana (default); V. Kolev, Bulgaria, d. T. Park, Korea; E. Mueller, W. Germany, d. E. Ibrahim, Niger (default).

Light Middleweight
E. Liburd, Virgin Islands, d. M. Mejeri, Tunisia (default); A. Lemus, Venezuela, d. M. Dawuda, Ghana (default); P. Pira, Italy, d. E. Gogli, Togo (default); V. Savchenko, U.S.S.R., d. J. Odhiambo, Uganda (default); R. Davies, Britain, d. W. Devlin, Australia (k.-o.); R. Garbey, Cuba, d. Olzvol, Mongolia (k.-o.).

FOOTBALL
Group A
Canada 1, North Korea 2.
Group B
France 4, Guatemala 1.
Group C
Mexico 2, Israel 2.

WEIGHTLIFTING
LIGHTWEIGHT
Total Snatch, Clean and Jerk
1. Zbigniew Kaczmarek, Poland, 307.5 (OR); 2. Piotr Korol, U.S.S.R., 305.0; 3. Daniel Senet, France, 300.0; 4. Kazimierz Czarnecki, Poland, 295.0; 5. Gunter Ambrass, E. Germany, 295.0; 6. Yatsuo Shimaya, Japan, 292.5; 7. Roberto Urrutia, Cuba, 292.5; 8. Werner Schraut, W. Germany, 290.0; 9. Roland Chavigny, France, 285.0; 10. Kevin Welch, Britain, 282.5.

MIDDLEWEIGHT
SNATCH GROUP B
FINAL
1. D. Ciorosiap, Romania, 142.5; 2. D. Zayas, Cuba, 140.0; 3. F. Lowe, U.S., 135.0; 4. N. Bergmann, W. Germany, 132.5; 5. M. Ashrafi, Iran, 130.0; 6. C. Kinek, France, 130.0; 7. R. Kabbas, Australia, 127.5; 8. A. Malik, Pakistan, 122.5.

FENCING
MEN'S INDIVIDUAL FOIL FINAL
1. Fabio Dal Zotto, Italy, four wins; 2. Alexandr Romankov, U.S.S.R., four wins; 3. Bernard Talvard, France, three wins; 4. Vassili Stapkovich, U.S.S.R., two wins; 5. Frederic Pietruska, France, two wins; 6. Gregory Benko, Australia, no wins (25 against, 15 for).

HOCKEY
Wednesday
Group A
Australia 6, India 1.
Thursday
Group A
India 3, Canada 0.
Netherlands 2, Australia 1.
WATER POLO
FINAL ROUND
Group D
Hungary 6, Italy 5.
Romania 5, Yugoslavia 5.

BASKETBALL
Wednesday
Men's Group A
Cuba 97, Japan 56.
U.S.S.R., 108, Canada 85.
Men's Group B
U.S., 112, Yugoslavia 93.
Italy 79, Czechoslovakia 69.
Thursday
Women's Round Robin
U.S.S.R., 91, Bulgaria 68.
Men's Group B
Czechoslovakia 89, Puerto Rico 83.

VOLLEYBALL
Wednesday
Women's Group A
Japan 3, Peru 0.
Hungary 3, Canada 1.
Men's Group A
South Korea 3, Canada 0.
Poland 3, Cuba 2.

YACHTING
TEMPEST
1. Sweden, 11.00; 2. U.S., 11.70; 3. U.S.S.R., 16.00; 4. W. Germany, 28.70; 5. Italy, 29.70; 6. Spain, 31.00; 7. Canada, 34.70; 8. Netherlands, 41.70; 9. Denmark, 42.70; 10. Ireland, 45.00.

CLASS 470
1. Spain, 25.00; 2. U.S.S.R., 27.00; 3. W. Germany, 30.70; 4. France, 33.70; 5. Australia, 34.00; 6. Brazil, 42.00; 7. Italy, 43.00; 8. Netherlands, 47.70; 9. Denmark, 51.00; 10. Switzerland, 51.70.

SOLING
1. France, 18.00; 2. E. Germany, 23.70; 3. Denmark, 25.00; 4. U.S.S.R., 28.00; 5. Netherlands, 33.00; 6. U.S., 36.70; 7. W. Germany, 38.00; 8. Sweden, 40.70; 9. Canada, 45.00; 10. Spain, 47.00

TORNADO
1. Britain, 10.00; 2. W. Germany, 22.00; 3. Switzerland, 26.40; 4. U.S., 30.00; 5. Sweden, 33.70; 6. Australia, 34.70; 7. Italy, 36.00; 8. Canada, 36.70; 9. Denmark, 37.00; 10. France, 41.00.

FINN
1. Australia, 14.70; 2. E. Germany, 26.70; 3. Brazil, 34.70; 4. Britain, 38.00; 5. U.S.S.R., 44.00; 6. U.S., 44.70; 7. Yugoslavia and Greece, 48.00; 9. Italy, 49.00; 10. Spain, 50.00.

FLYING DUTCHMAN
1. Britain, 11.00; 2. W. Germany, 11.70; 3. New Zealand, 27.00; 4. Canada, 31.70; 5. France, 32.00; 6. U.S.S.R., 34.40; 7. Spain, 43.00; 8. Sweden, 45.00; 9. Switzerland, 45.00; 10. U.S., 45.70.

CYCLING
4000-METER INDIVIDUAL PURSUIT
QUARTER-FINALS
HEAT ONE—T. Buschke, E. Germany, (4:47.44) def. O. Pizzoferrato, Italy (4:47.80).
HEAT TWO—H. Ponstein, Netherlands (4:48.97) def. M. Klass, Czechoslovakia (4:53.28).
HEAT THREE—G. Braun, W. Germany (4:48.67) def. G. Sutton, Australia (4:49.51).
HEAT FOUR—V. Osokin, U.S.S.R. (4:48.27) def. J. Iversen, Norway (4:51.04).

Medal Standings

	Gold	Silver	Br.	Total
United States	10	8	4	22
East Germany	7	5	4	16
Soviet Union	6	6	4	16
Japan	1	1	3	5
Poland	1	2	0	3
West Germany	1	1	1	3
Canada	0	0	3	3
Romania	1	1	0	2
Bulgaria	1	1	0	2
Italy	1	0	1	2
Denmark	0	0	2	2
Great Britain	0	1	1	2
France	0	0	2	2
Hungary	0	1	0	1
Portugal	0	1	0	1
Belgium	0	1	0	1
Holland	0	0	1	1
Iran	0	0	1	1
Austria	0	0	1	1
Australia	0	0	1	1

Suffering From a Series of Successes

Zero Mostel: In Consistent Pursuit of Himself

By Kenneth Turan

WASHINGTON (WP).—Zero Mostel laughs, shrugs, snorts, wails, but mostly he simply erupts. There is no quiet person inside of him trying to get out, he says, only a louder one. "You know the trouble with you, Zero," a friend once said. "You have no unexpressed thoughts."

He is a verbal holocaust, fueled by unequal parts of Yiddish and profanity, a ferocious talker who is delighted to agree that he simply "consumes" the opposition. "If you write that," he roars out of nowhere, "your beard will be found strand by strand from here to North Passaic."

It is no wonder that someone sidled up to him on a train a few years back and asked, "Mr. Mostel, what kind of stuff you dig? I'd like some too." It's nothing, just pure Mostel.

He is the all-too-human Rhinoceros, the mournful Estragon of "Waiting for Godot," the dyspeptic Max Bialystock—"the King of Broadway forced to wear a cardboard belt"—of Mel Brooks's "The Producers," the slave Pseudolus of "A Funny Thing Happened on the Way to the Forum," looking quizzically at a bottle of wine and asking, "Was I a good year?"



Zero Mostel—'Now, do I look like a star image?' WP.

Lying

He is all his roles all at once at the same time and then some, a walking compendium of the human condition; no wonder it is difficult for him to sit still for questions. "The idea of an interview," he announces, "is to lie. You extract the truth somehow."

In 1964, Mostel created the role he is now recreating at the Kennedy Center, the much-put-upon Tevye of "Fiddler on the Roof." He won his third consecutive Tony for that. Newsweek put him on its cover, he was called Broadway's newest divinity with no rivals in sight.

Instead, Mostel himself almost dropped from sight. "I suffered from a series of successes," he says, laughing as always. "I was depressed by my successes."

For Zero Mostel is hardly a celebrity who does the expected. "Now, do I look like a star image?" he asks, rumpled and relaxed. "I hate that image crap and the behavior of some of them and the demands they make. I never liked coteries or public relations men. Even the money is illusory. Now when I get a lot of money it goes to an accountant. I'll show you my balance," triumphantly pulling out his checkbook. "$1,044 minus $25."

So Mostel has disregarded all considerations except doing what he wants to do. He starred in "Ulysses in Nighttown," a version of the James Joyce novel. He did a Paddy Chayefsky play, "The Latent Heterosexual," in Dallas.

Opera

Last year he even did an opera, Puccini's "Gianni Schicchi." He has resisted doing Shakespeare because "I don't want to get trapped with a company that wants to do it 'their way.' Who knows how they did it in Shakespeare's day. They even spelled wrong."

In this consistent pursuit of himself, Mostel has turned down some enticing roles. He was sought for the peddler in "Oklahoma!" and says Oscar Hammerstein even told him he could add his own songs. He almost turned down "A Funny Thing" and claims he only accepted because his wife, Kathryn, a former Rockette, threatened to stab him if he didn't.

He even almost refused "Fiddler," saying, "When I first read it I thought, 'This is the worst crock I've ever seen in my life,'" but some instinct told him it would shape up and be a success. As for the film version made without him, he says scornfully, "The place looked like a resort. 'Let's stay for the summer, why should we ever leave.' The barn could have belonged to the Rockefellers."

"I don't have good luck in films," he adds of his Hollywood career in general. "God forbid you should act in films, you're in serious trouble. I'm too lazy to do my own. I've done some scripts and they look at them like a snake, 'Is he mad?'"

Brooklyn

Mostel's latest film, "The Front," co-starring Woody Allen, a drama about the victims of the Hollywood blacklist, is particularly apt because Mostel himself was so victimized. He had made a few films, notably Elia Kazan's "Panic in the Streets," when he was no longer able to get work. "It might be fortunate things ended up like that," he says. "I would have wound up always playing the guy who didn't get the girl." He returned to the stage and was able to support himself as he had before turning to acting, as a painter. "I was lucky," he says.

Real name Samuel Joel, Mostel was born in Brooklyn in 1915 and got the nickname Zero from school classmates. "I was always laughing and making fun and I always got blamed for trouble. Sometimes even the teacher in the next room would come in and blame me for something that happened there."

The second youngest of eleven children—"They're dying like flies"—Mostel still remembers the enormous lineup in front of the family's bathroom. His father was a strict Orthodox Jew and would never come to see his son perform, saying only "*I don't need the publicity.*"

His mother, too, had a deft sense of humor, once scolding a cat she had accidentally stepped on, "I told you not to go around barefoot." And then there was Aunt Fanny. "She made a living from accidents," Mostel says.

"I used to see her stick her dress in escalators. Finally she got on lists, they wouldn't let her sue anymore. At my father's funeral she wanted to look inside the casket but my mother said, 'Don't let her near the box. She'll get a splinter in her finger and sue us for everything we've got.'"

Sons

A 1935 CCNY fine arts graduate, Mostel soon found himself doing odd jobs like painting drums of disinfectant; "this half green, this half black." He was the youngest artist in the New Deal WPA and remembers doing the Newspaper Guild's first poster ever. Now, his work has been shown in the Museum of Modern Art and the National Portrait Gallery but then his mother, with a fine disdain for modern art, told him, "When you were a little boy you drew like a man, now that you're a man you draw like a boy."

In fact, one of Mostel's two sons is an artist—currently serving as second assistant set designer for the Fiddler company. Mostel's other son is an actor.

From entertaining friends at parties Mostel developed a comedy act—"I was an irreverent son of a bitch, someone called it 'the great chaotic act'"—that started at a place called Café Society Downtown in New York and soon had him making enormous sums of money.

The comedy led to acting but the humor Mostel found in all situations never left. For instance in 1959, when he was hospitalized for a series of operations after his left leg was nearly lost when he was sideswiped by a bus:

"I was so bored, I did crazy things." Mostel remembers. "After they had shaved my leg for an operation, I wrote on it with great difficulty, 'This is the leg.' And using a mirror, and in great pain, I drew a picture of myself on my bottom. And do you think the doctor laughed? No, he had to scrub it off."

That doctor, who Mostel adores and credits with saving his leg, was the victim of another quintessentially-Mostelian experience. "He asked me to go to an international surgeons' convention so he could demonstrate how good the leg looked. When I was told to show it to the doctors, I pulled up the wrong pants leg, and a cheer went up like never before. When I pulled up the correct one, it looked like cold mutton. 'That wasn't very funny,' the doctor said. He's still mad at me about it."

"What makes you do things like that?" Zero Mostel asks, suddenly curious. "I guess unconsciously I saw the humor in that situation." And, thank God, in just about everything else as well.

PEOPLE: *Merchant Marine Academy Takes Back 'Fallen' Cadet*



Nancy Donnelly ... reinstat[ed]

The U.S. Merchant Marine Academy at Kings Point, N.Y., has reinstated a female cadet who resigned after being caught in bed with her fiancé, also a cadet. The announcement was made by Sen. Glenn Beall, R-Md. Nancy Donnelly of Oxon Hill, Md., has said that she was pressured into resigning while her fiancé was allowed to graduate. The academy said that the incident took place in March and that Miss Donnelly resigned May 17. The man was not disciplined, the academy said, because he could not be identified and the woman declined to name him at the time. "I am pleased that the Maritime Administration has today confirmed the reinstatement," Sen. Beall said. "Miss Donnelly will be returning to classes next month. The original decision, I feel, was a poor one. It indicated a degree of sex discrimination on the part of the academy."

* * *

Because of a tight schedule at the Vatican, the 19th-century Bishop of Philadelphia, John Neumann, will not become a saint before next spring. A fall date had been predicted in Rome last week. The Rev. Leon McKenzie, communications director for the Philadelphia archdiocese, said that the Vatican had set aside three October Sundays for canonizations of three other saints and that the ceremony, held in St. Peter's Square, could not be held in winter weather.

* * *

King Baudouin and Spanish-born **Queen Fabiola** of Belgium were met at the Madrid airport Thursday by **King Juan Carlos** and **Queen Sofia**. The Belgian monarch and his wife will spend their summer vacation at their estate near the village of Motril on the southern Mediterranean coast.

* * *

The Syrian ambassador is strictly a tenant as far as Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D., is concerned. McGovern is chairman of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee on Near East[ern] Affairs. Since March, 1975, [the] Syrian ambassador, Sabah K[a]bani, and his family have b[een] living in McGovern's house, [a house] that he bought as an investm[ent]. The 1972 Democratic presiden[tial] nominee declined direct comm[ent] to The Washington Post [but] denied, through press aide Rol[and] McKeithen, that the arran[ge]ment created any conflict of [in]terest for him.

* * *

Bruce Jennings, 24, ped[aled] into Atlantic City Wednesday, [at the] end of his transcontinental [bi]cycle ride. "Oh, this feels go[od]," he said as the surf swi[rled] around his ankle. Yes, his an[kle]. He lost his right leg in a mo[tor]cycle accident five years [ago]. Two years ago a truck [hit] Jennings while he was bicyc[ling] and broke his remaining ar[m]. As soon as he had recovere[d a] car hit him and broke his th[igh] bone. It was then that he deci[ded] to bicycle across the Uni[ted] States. "I said to myself 'W[hat] am I going to do? Am I going [to] quit or am I going to come b[ack] strong?' I had to come bac[k]." Jennings plans to junk his [bi]cycle and fly back home to Ne[w]port Beach, Calif., this weeke[nd].

—SAMUEL JUSTIC[E]

Russell Baker is on vacation.

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needed for American firm of Architects and Consulting Engineers permanently established in Southern Europe. Must be U.S. National and be Graduate, Registered Architect or Engineer with Minimum 20 years experience with Architectural/Consulting Engineering firms. Proven ability to coordinate and schedule design projects to meet tight deadlines and to manage multidiscipline staff effectively is a key requirement. Prior overseas experience is very desirable. This is a senior level position and is part of management team for a large A/E firm. Please send resumé of personal and experience background. Personal interview will be arranged for qualified applicants. Box No. 11,790, Herald, Paris.

International company situated near Orly, seeks
INTELLIGENT AUDIO SECRETARY
(English mother tongue) for interesting position in marketing headquarters. Driving licence essential. Please ring: 687.25.19, ext. 233, for further details.

PERSONNEL WANT[ED]

LARGE ENGINEERING FIR[M] seeks
TECHNICAL ADMINISTRAT[IVE] ASSISTANT/COORDINATO[R]
Minimum 5 years technic[al] management experience wi[th] good working knowledge [in] field and office administrati[on] methods, preferably related [to] construction or contractu[al] operations. Excellent English essentia[l], preferably as mother tongu[e]. Send resumé and salary req[uire]ments in confidence to: L.W. McBride, P.O. Box 32[...], Athens (Greece).

MINERVE SEEKS for AMERI[CAN] FIRMS in PARI[S] English, Belgian, Dutch or [Ger]man secretaries, knowi[ng] FRENCH required. English s[h]orthand. Bilingual telexists. Wri[te] phone: 138 Avenue Victor-H[ugo], 75116 Paris, France. 727.61.6[...]

AMERICAN LAW FIRM in Paris seeks bilingual secret[ary] English mother tongue prefer[red] with excellent shorthand & ty[ping] skills. Apply with C.V. to: Box 96,133, Herald, Paris.

LAWYER near Trocadero requ[ires] English secretary 10 a.m.-[...] p.m. Start beginning Sept. [Gen]eral secretarial duties, no s[hort]hand, and English convers[ation] during lunch. J. Villeneau, [...] cal à la Cour, 39 Rue Sche[ffer], Paris 75016. Tel.: 727.30.62.

WANTED EXPERIENCED En[glish] language teachers for the [month] of September. Salary: Fr[...] up with Social Security. W[rite] Box 96,162, Herald, Paris.

ECOLE INTERNATIONALE FRANCFORT/MAIN cherche [pour] la période Sept.-Jan. un[e per]sonne qualifiée en français, [...] étrangère, pour enseigner le [pro]gramme du Baccalauréat Int[erna]tional (langue, littérature, [...] civilisation). Tel.: 06171-[...] R. F. d'Allemagne.

INT'L ASSOCIATION PARIS, [seeks] bilingual secretary shorthand 1st (English/French shorthan[d] both languages, preference [En]glish mother tongue, E.E.C. [Natio]nal) commence 1 Sept. 76'. C.V.: Ms. N. Johnson, CECI [...] Champs-Elysées, or [...] 225.82.00, poste 402.

BI-LINGUAL (English/Ger[man]) secretary needed in Fran[kfurt] Part-time/full time. Write: [Box] 795, I.H.T., Gr. Eschenheime[r] 43, Frankfurt/Germany.

SEPTEMBER'S JOB is [...] Brainchild. Don't wait, wri[te] us for work in France, U.S.[A.] U.K. SUPER SEARCH. Dept. [...] B.P. 169-07, Paris-7e. We de[...]

ARABIC TRANSLATOR requir[ed] Zurich office of American org[anisation] design and printing com[pany]. Call: Zurich, 43 83 45.

INT'L INVESTMENT BANK looking for bilingual secr[etary] in late 20s. French & En[glish] shorthand a must. Call: Mr[...] ray: 723.72.20 on July 21 [...] noon, July 22 all day & Ju[ly] morning, Paris.

INT'L PRESS AGENCY seeks [ex]perienced translator, journa[listic] style, English mother to[ngue] fluent French, good typist[,] full-time staff job. Start A[ug]. Send C.V. with phone contact Box 96,121, Herald, Paris.

SITUATIONS WANT[ED]

ARCHITECT, ENGINEER, [Ger]man national, speaks En[glish] French, working as Pr[oject] Manager, seeks Paris based [posi]tion. Free to travel. [...] 325.61.38 or write: Box [...] Herald, Paris.

ATTRACTIVE YOUNG [...] fluent English, French, [...] German, industrial interpreter [...] free to travel, also tempo[rary]. Paris, 551.81.00, from 10-12 [...]

FRENCH TEACHER seeking [...] type work in France. Has [...] Will train. J. Miskey, [...] Brigham Rd., Fredonia, N.Y. [...]

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS

SITUATIONS WANTE[D]

NEW ST. CLOUD FLAT in [ex]change for assisting Sw[iss] American family with house & [...] boys. Write: Box 1,892, H.T. [...]

HELP WANTED

AMERICAN FAMILY RESID[ING] near Frankfurt, desire
DOMESTIC COUPLE
for housekeeping, some co[oking], garden care. Apartment pro[vided]. Prefer experienced couple. [Ger]man language helpful. St[art] September. Reply includir[ng re]sumé and salary require[ments] plus recent photo: Box 794, I.H.T., Gr. Eschenh[eimer] Str. 43, Frankfurt/Germa[ny].

DOCTOR'S WIFE seeks Au-P[air] Vésinet (10 mins. R.E.R.) [En]glish speaking girl, good [refer]ences. Holidays Côte d'Azur. 976.06.74 Paris.